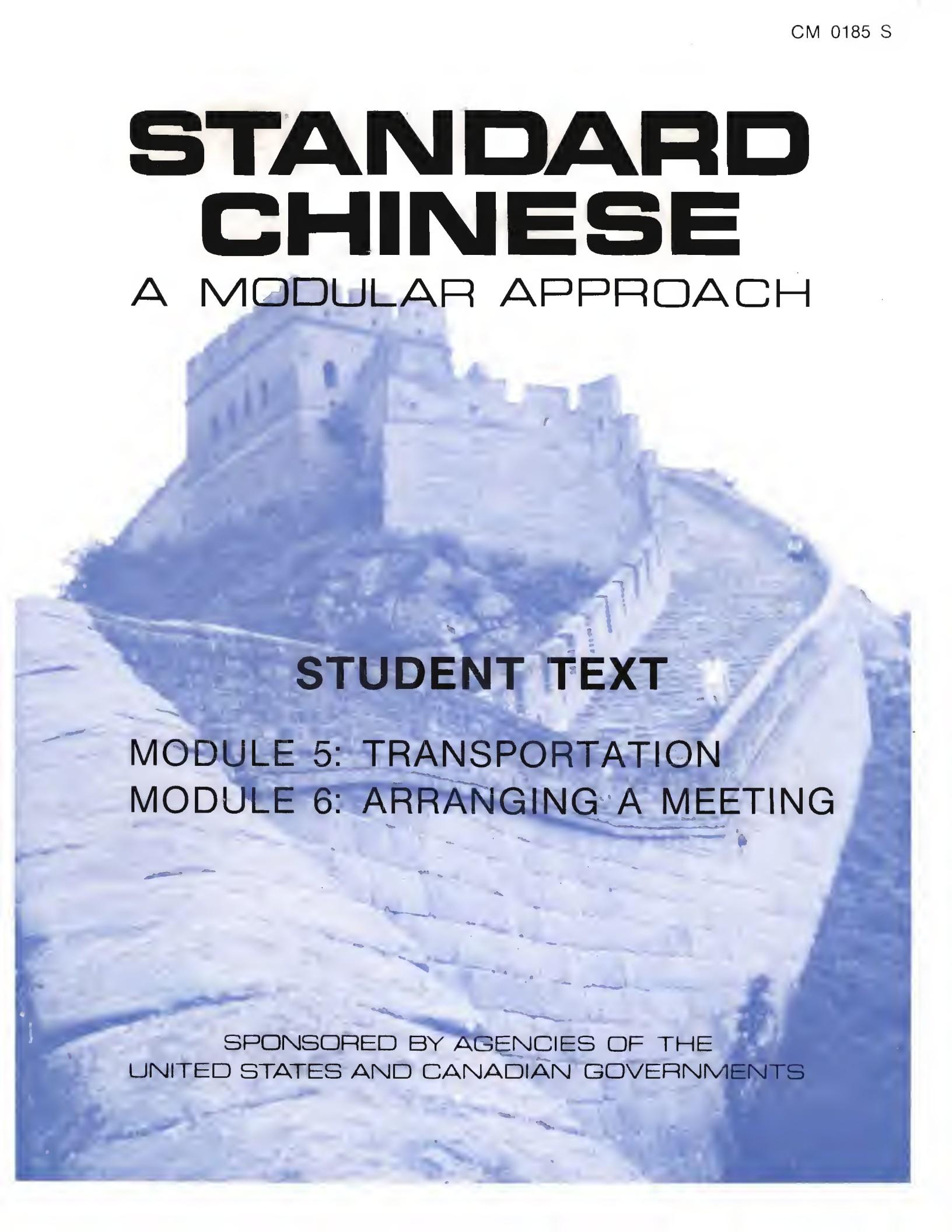


STANDARD CHINESE

A MODULAR APPROACH



STUDENT TEXT

MODULE 5: TRANSPORTATION

MODULE 6: ARRANGING A MEETING

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STANDARD CHINESE

A MODULAR APPROACH

STUDENT TEXT

MODULE 5: TRANSPORTATION
MODULE 6: ARRANGING A MEETING

AUGUST 1979

PREFACE

Standard Chinese: A Modular Approach originated in an interagency conference held at the Foreign Service Institute in August 1973 to address the need generally felt in the U.S. Government language training community for improving and updating Chinese materials to reflect current usage in Beijing and Taipei.

The conference resolved to develop materials which were flexible enough in form and content to meet the requirements of a wide range of government agencies and academic institutions.

A Project Board was established consisting of representatives of the Central Intelligence Agency Language Learning Center, the Defense Language Institute, the State Department's Foreign Service Institute, the Cryptologic School of the National Security Agency, and the U.S. Office of Education, later joined by the Canadian Forces Foreign Language School. The representatives have included Arthur T. McNeill, John Hopkins, and John Boag (CIA); Colonel John F. Elder III, Joseph C. Hutchinson, Ivy Gibian, and Major Bernard Muller-Thym (DLI); James R. Frith and John B. Ratliff III (FSI); Kazuo Shitama (NSA); Richard T. Thompson and Julia Petrov (OE); and Lieutenant Colonel George Kozoriz (CFFLS).

The Project Board set up the Chinese Core Curriculum Project in 1974 in space provided at the Foreign Service Institute. Each of the six U.S. and Canadian government agencies provided funds and other assistance.

Gerard P. Kok was appointed project coordinator, and a planning council was formed consisting of Mr. Kok, Frances Li of the Defense Language Institute, Patricia O'Connor of the University of Texas, Earl M. Rickerson of the Language Learning Center, and James Wrenn of Brown University. In the fall of 1977, Lucille A. Barale was appointed deputy project coordinator. David W. Dellinger of the Language Learning Center and Charles R. Sheehan of the Foreign Service Institute also served on the planning council and contributed material to the project. The planning council drew up the original overall design for the materials and met regularly to review their development.

Writers for the first half of the materials were John H. T. Harvey, Lucille A. Barale, and Roberta S. Barry, who worked in close cooperation with the planning council and with the Chinese staff of the Foreign Service Institute. Mr. Harvey developed the instructional formats of the comprehension and production self-study materials, and also designed the communication-based classroom activities and wrote the teacher's guides. Lucille A. Barale and Roberta S. Barry wrote the tape scripts and the student text. By 1978 Thomas E. Madden and Susan C. Pola had joined the staff. Led by Ms. Barale, they worked as a team to produce the materials subsequent to Module 6.

All Chinese language material was prepared or selected by Chuan O. Chao, Ying-chih Chen, Hsiao-jung Chi, Eva Diao, Jan Hu, Tsung-mi Li, and Yunhui C. Yang, assisted for part of the time by Chieh-fang Ou Lee, Ying-ming Chen, and Joseph Yu Hsu Wang. Anna Affholder, Mei-li Chen, and Henry Khuo helped in the preparation of a preliminary corpus of dialogues.

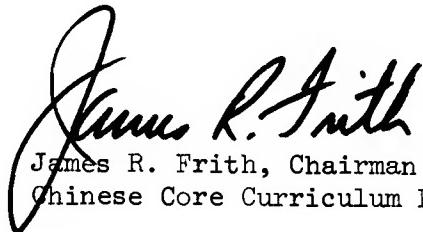
Administrative assistance was provided at various times by Vincent Basciano, Lisa A. Bowden, Jill W. Ellis, Donna Fong, Renee T. C. Liang, Thomas E. Madden, Susan C. Pola, and Kathleen Strype.

The production of tape recordings was directed by Jose M. Ramirez of the Foreign Service Institute Recording Studio. The Chinese script was voiced by Ms. Chao, Ms. Chen, Mr. Chen, Ms. Diao, Ms. Hu, Mr. Khuo, Mr. Li, and Ms. Yang. The English script was read by Ms. Barale, Ms. Barry, Mr. Basciano, Ms. Ellis, Ms. Pola, and Ms. Strype.

The graphics were produced by John McClelland of the Foreign Service Institute Audio-Visual staff, under the general supervision of Joseph A. Sadote, Chief of Audio-Visual.

Standard Chinese: A Modular Approach was field-tested with the co-operation of Brown University; the Defense Language Institute, Foreign Language Center; the Foreign Service Institute; the Language Learning Center; the United States Air Force Academy; the University of Illinois; and the University of Virginia.

Colonel Samuel L. Stapleton and Colonel Thomas G. Foster, Commandants of the Defense Language Institute, Foreign Language Center, authorized the DLIFLC support necessary for preparation of this edition of the course materials. This support included coordination, graphic arts, editing, typing, proofreading, printing, and materials necessary to carry out these tasks.



James R. Frith
Chairman
Chinese Core Curriculum Project Board

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MODULE 6: ARRANGING A MEETING

The Meeting Module (MTG) will provide you with the skills needed to arrange meetings or social gatherings, to greet people, to make introductions, and to accept or decline invitations in Chinese.

Before starting this module, you must take and pass the TRN Criterion Test.

The MTG Criterion Test will focus largely on this module, but material from ORN, BIO, MON, DIR, TRN, and associated resource modules is also included.

OBJECTIVES

Upon successful completion of this module, the student should be able to

1. Give the English equivalent for any Chinese sentence in the MTG Target Lists.
2. Say any Chinese sentence in the MTG Target Lists when cued with its English equivalent.
3. Make and respond to introductions with appropriate polite questions and answers.
4. Make phone calls and leave messages.
5. Arrange a meeting (time and place) with someone by talking with him or his secretary either in person or by phone.
6. Request that the time of a meeting be changed.
7. Invite a person to lunch, deciding on the time and the restaurant.
8. Arrange a social gathering for a specific time of day, inviting guests to his home and encouraging them to accept the invitation.
9. Greet guests upon their arrival at his home.
10. Accept/decline a social/business invitation with the appropriate degree of politeness.

UNIT 1 TARGET LIST

1. Wěi, nǐ shi Zhū Kēzhǎng ma?
Shì. Nín shi něiwèi?
Wǒ shi Wēilián Mǎdīng.
Dù, Mǎdīng Xiānsheng, hǎo jiǔ
bú jiàn.
2. Wǒ yǒu diǎnr shì xiǎng gēn
nín dāngmiàn tǎntan.
3. Nín yǒu gōngfu meiyou?
4. Shénme shíhou duì nín héshì?
5. Sāndiǎn bì liǎngdiǎn fāngbiān
yìdiǎnr. Yīnwei wǒ yǐhuǐr
chūqu, yěxǔ liǎngdiǎn
huíbulái.
Nàme, wǒ sāndiǎn zhōng zài
lóuxiàde huìkèshì děng nín.
- Hello. Are you Section Chief Zhū?
Yes. Who is this, please?
I'm William Martin.
Oh, Mr. Martin-- I haven't seen
you for a long time.
- I have something I would like to
talk with you about in person.
- Do you have any free time?
- What time would suit you?
- Three would be more convenient than
two. Since I'm going out in a
little while, I might not be able
to get back by two.
- Well then, I'll wait for you in the
reception room downstairs at
three o'clock.

ADDITIONAL REQUIRED VOCABULARY
(not presented on C-1 and P-1 tapes)

6. huídelái
7. kòng(r)
8. lóushàng
9. shāngliang
10. yǒu kòng(r)
- to be able to get back in time
free time, spare time
upstairs
to discuss, to talk over
to have free time

UNIT 2 TARGET LIST

1. Wèi, Měidàsī.

Wǒ shi Jiānádà Dàshiguǎnde
 Qiáozhì Dáfēi. Wǒ yǒu yíjiàn
 shì xiǎng gēn Wáng Kēzhǎng
 jiǎng-yijiǎng.

Hello. Department of American and
 Oceanic Affairs.

I am George Duffy of the Canadian
 Embassy. I have something I
 would like to discuss with Section
 Chief Wáng.

2. Wáng Kēzhǎng xiànzài zài kāi huì.
 Děng tā kāiwán huì wǒ gàoosong
 tā gěi ni huí diànhuà.

Section Chief Wáng is at a meeting
 now. When she is finished with the
 meeting, I will tell her to return
 your call.

3. Hǎo, xièxie ni.

Bú xiè.

Fine. Thank you.

Don't mention it.

4. Nǐ dǎ diànhuà láide shíhou wǒ
 méi shíjiān gēn ni shuō huà.
 Méi guānxi.

When you called here, I didn't have
 time to speak with you.

It doesn't matter.

5. Wǒ gěi ni dǎ diànhuàde mùdi
 shi xiǎng gēn ni dāngmiàn
 tánтан.

The reason I called you is that I
 would like to talk with you in
 person.

Nǐ míngtiān néng bu néng dào
 wǒ zhèr lái?

Can you come over here tomorrow?

Kéyi. Míngtiān shénme shíhou
 dōu kéyi.

Yes. Any time tomorrow would be
 fine.

ADDITIONAL REQUIRED VOCABULARY
 (not presented on C-1 and P-1 tapes)

6. guānxi

relation, relationship, connection

7. jiǎng huà

to speak, to talk; a speech

8. lǐngshiguǎn

consulate

9. shìqing (yíjiàn)

matter, business, affair

10. sīzhǎng

department chief

11. yǒu guānxi

to relate to, to have a bearing on,
 to matter

UNIT 3 TARGET LIST

1. Wǒ xiǎng xiāge Xīngqīliù
qǐng nín dào wǒmen jiā
lái chī ge biànfàn.

Nín hébì zhèmē kèqì?

2. Wǒ yǒu yige Měiguō péngyou
zài Táiwān Dàxué jiāo shū.
Hěn xiǎng gěi nǐmen liǎngwèi
jièshao jièshao.

Nà tài hǎo le!

3. Wǒ hěn xīwang gēn ni péngyou
tántan.

Búguò, kǒngpà wǒde Yīngwén bù
xíng.

Búdàn shuōde bù hǎo, yǒu shíhou
yě tǐngbudǒng.

4. Nǐ shuōde gēn Měiguō rén
yíyàng hǎo.

5. Wǒ méi qǐng shénme rén; hěn
suíbiān.

Nà jiù xiān xiè le.

I would like to invite you to come
to our house for a simple meal
on Saturday of next week.

Why is it necessary to be so polite?

I have an American friend who
teaches at Taiwan University. I
would very much like to introduce
the two of you.

That's wonderful!

I wish very much to talk with your
friend.

However, I'm afraid that my English
isn't good enough.

Not only don't I speak well, (but)
sometimes I can't understand what
I hear either.

You speak as well as an American.

I haven't invited anyone special;
it's very informal.

Well then, I'll thank you in advance.

ADDITIONAL REQUIRED VOCABULARY
(not presented on C-1 and P-1 tapes)

6. bù tóng to be different

7. chá tea

8. chī fàn to eat, to have a meal

9. dànshi but

10. érqiè furthermore, moreover

11. fàn (cooked) rice

12. hē to drink

13. jiāo shū to teach

UNIT 4 TARGET LIST

1. Hé Jiàoshòu, huānyíng, huānyíng.
Qǐng jìn.
Zhè shì yìdiǎn xiǎo yìsi.
Professor Hollins, welcome. Please come in.
Here is a small token of appreciation.
2. Wǒ zhīdào nín xǐhuan shānshuǐ huà.
Tèbié qǐng péngyou gěi nín huàle yìzhāng.
I know you like landscape painting.
I asked a friend to paint one especially for you.
3. Zhèiwèi shi Hé Jiàoshòu, zài Táidà jiāo shū.
Jiǔyǎng, jiǔyǎng.
This is Professor Hollins, who teaches at Taiwan University.
Glad to meet you.
4. Wǒ hái yǒu hěn duō bù shóuxide dìfang yào xiàng nín qǐngjiào.
There is still much I'm not familiar with that I need to ask your advice about.
5. Xīwang yǐhòu yǒu jīhuí duō jiànmiàn.
I hope that in the future we will have an opportunity to meet more.

ADDITIONAL REQUIRED VOCABULARY
(not presented on C-1 and P-1 tapes)

- | | |
|---------------|----------------------------------|
| 6. fāngfǎ | method, way, means |
| 7. fǎzì | method, way |
| 8. huàr | painting (Bēijīng pronunciation) |
| 9. qǐng zuò | please sit down |
| 10. shèhuìxué | sociology |
| 11. túshūguǎn | library |
| 12. zuò | to sit |

UNIT 5 TARGET LIST

1. Wèi.
Wèi, shi Wàijiāobù ma? Wǒ yào zhǎo Lín Sīzhǎng shuō huà.
Nín shi nǎr a?
Wǒ shi Fǎguo Shāngwù Jīngjiguān.
- Hello.
Hello. Is this the Ministry of Foreign Affairs? I want to speak with Department Chief Lín.
Who is this?
I am the French Commercial/Economics Officer.
2. Lín Sīzhǎng zhèihuǐr bú zài.
Nín yào liú ge huàr ma?
- Department Chief Lín is not here at the moment. Would you like to leave a message?
3. Wǒ bǎ nǐnde diànhuà hào mǎ
xiěxiàlái.
- I'll write down your phone number.
4. Duìbuqǐ, nǐ gāngcái gěi wǒ dǎ diànhuà, wǒ bú zài.
- I'm sorry. When you called me just now, I wasn't in.
5. Wǒ nèitiān gēn nín yuēhăole
jǐntiān dǎo nín bàngōngshì
qu tǎntan.
Yīnwei wǒ yǒu yíjiàn yào jǐnde
shì, suóyi bù néng jǐntiān
qù.
- Because I have an urgent business matter, I can't go today.
- Gǎi dǎo míngtiān xíng bu xíng?
- Would it be all right to change it [the appointment] to tomorrow?

ADDITIONAL REQUIRED VOCABULARY
(not presented on C-1 and P-1 tapes)

- | | |
|------------------|-------------------------------|
| 6. háishi | still |
| 7. wàiguo | foreign, abroad |
| 8. wàiguo rén | foreigner (non-Chinese) |
| 9. wūzi (yìjiān) | room |
| 10. yāo | one (telephone pronunciation) |

UNIT 6 TARGET LIST

1. Wǒmen dào Dōngmén Cāntīng qù chī zhōngfàn, hǎo bu hǎo?
Dōngmén de cài méiyóu Dàhuáde cài nàme hǎo.
Let's go to the East Gate Restaurant to eat lunch. Okay?
The food at the East Gate isn't as good as the food at the Great China.
2. Suírán bú tài hǎo, kěshì lí zhèli jìn.
Hái yǒu yíge xīn kāide fànguānzi lí wǒmen zhèli gèng jìn.
Even though it [East Gate] is not too good, it is close to us.
There is also a newly opened restaurant that is even closer to us.
3. Tāmen nàlide cài fēicháng hǎo.
Jīntiān wǒ qǐng ni dào nàli qù chī.
Nà bù hǎo yìsi!
The food there is extremely good.
Today I am going to invite you to go there to eat.
I can't let you do that!
(That would be too embarrassing!)
4. Dàhuáde cài yòu hǎo yòu piányi.
Yě yǒu hǎoxiē cài biéde dìfang chībuzháo.
The food at the Great China is both good and cheap.
They also have a good many dishes that you can't find (at) other places.
5. Nǐ shuōde dìfang yídìng hǎo.
Any place you suggest is sure to be good.

ADDITIONAL REQUIRED VOCABULARY
(not presented on C-1 and P-1 tapes)

- | | |
|--------------|--|
| 6. bù yídìng | not necessarily; it's not definite opinion, view |
| 7. kànfa | |
| 8. wǎnfàn | supper, dinner |
| 9. xiǎngfa | idea, opinion |
| 10. yìxiē | some, several, a few |
| 11. zǎofàn | breakfast |
| 12. zuòfa | way of doing things, method, practice |

UNIT 7 TARGET LIST

1. Wǒ yǒu yíjiàn shì xiǎng gēn
nín dǎting dǎting.
Tīngshuō nín nàbian xǐn láile
yǐwèi Fāng Xiānsheng; tāde
míngzì wǒ wàngji le.
2. Bú cuò, Fāng Démíng shi shàngge
lǐbài pài dào wǒmen zhèli
láide.
- Zěnme? Nǐ rènshi ta ma?
3. Wǒ shi Jiāzhōu Dàxué bìyède.
4. Nǐ néng bu néng mǎshàng dào wo
bàngōngshì lái?
Méi wèntí. Chàbuduō bànge
zhōngtóu jiù dào.
- I have something I would like to ask you about.
- I have heard that you recently had a Mr. Fāng join you. I have forgotten his given name.
- That's right. Fāng Démíng was sent over here last week.
- Why? Do you know him?
- I graduated from the University of California.
- Can you come to my office right away?
- No problem. I'll be there in about half an hour.

ADDITIONAL REQUIRED VOCABULARY
(not presented on C-1 and P-1 tapes)

5. jìde to remember
6. rènde to recognize, to know (alternate word for rènshi)
7. rènshi zì to know how to read (literally, "to recognize characters")
8. wàng to forget (alternate word for wàngji, especially in the sense of forgetting to DO something)
9. wánquán completely
10. xiǎngqilai to think of, to remember
11. zuōyóu approximately

UNIT 8 TARGET LIST

1. Wèi, zhèi shi Lǐbīnsī.
Wèi, wǒ shi Láidēng Dàshíde
mìshū.
2. Dàshí jiēzháo nǐmende qǐngtiě
le.
Hěn kěxī yīnwei tā yǒu shì,
Báyuè jiǔhào bù néng lái.
Qǐng ni zhuāngào Qiáo Bùzhǎng.
Hěn bàoqiàn.
3. Hěn yíhàn, tā bù néng lái.
Wǒ tì ni zhuāngào yíxià.
4. Xīwang yǐhòu zài zhǎo jīhui
jùyijù ba.
5. Zhēn bù qiǎo, méi bànfa qù.
6. Wǒmen yǒu jige tóngxué jìhua
dào Chángchéng qù wánr.
- Hello. This is the Protocol Department.
Hello. I am Ambassador Leyden's secretary.
The ambassador received your invitation.
Unfortunately, because he has a previous engagement, he cannot come on August 9.
Please inform Minister Qiáo.
I'm very sorry.
We very much regret that he cannot come.
I will pass on the message for you.
I hope that later we will find another opportunity to get together.
I really couldn't make that; I have no way of going.
A few of us students are planning to go to the Great Wall for an outing.

ADDITIONAL REQUIRED VOCABULARY
(not presented on C-1 and P-1 tapes)

7. dàjiā everybody, everyone
8. jiēdào to receive (alternate form of jiēzháo)
9. tóngshì fellow worker, colleague
10. yīnggāi should, ought to, must

UNIT 1

REFERENCE LIST

(in Běijīng)

1. B: Wéi.
A: Wài, nǐ shi Zhū Kēzhǎng ma?
B: Shì. Nín shi něiwèi?
A: Wǒ shi Wēilián Mǎdīng.
* B: Òu, Mǎdīng Xiānsheng, hǎo jiǔ bù jiàn. Nǐ hǎo a?
A: Hǎo. Nǐ hǎo a?
Hello.
Hello. Are you Section Chief Zhū?
Yes. Who is this, please?
I'm William Martin.
Oh, Mr. Martin--I haven't seen you for quite a while. How are you?
Fine. How are you?
2. A: Wǒ yǒu diǎnr shì xiǎng gēn nín dāngmiàn tǎntan.
I have something I would like to talk with you about in person.
3. A: Bù zhīdào nín yǒu gōngfu meiyou.
B: Yǒu gōngfu.
I don't know whether you have the time or not.
I have the time.
4. A: Shénme shíhou duì nín héshì?
B: Jíntiān, míngtiān dōu kěyì.
What time would suit you?
Either today or tomorrow would be fine.
5. A: Jíntiān xiàwǔ liǎngdiǎn zhōng fāngbian ma?
B: Sāndiǎn bǐ liǎngdiǎn fāngbian yìdiǎnrr.
Would two o'clock today be convenient?
Three would be more convenient than two.
6. B: Yǐnwei wǒ yìhuǐr chūqu, yěxǔ liǎngdiǎn huíbulái.
A: Sāndiǎn zhōng yě hǎo.
Since I'm going out in a little while, I might not be able to get back by two.
Three is fine also.

* The remaining sentences in this exchange occur on the C-1 tape.

7. B: Nàme, wǒ sāndiǎn zhōng zài
lóuxiàde huìkèshì děng
nín.

A: Hǎo, sāndiǎn jiàn.

Well then, I'll wait for you in the
reception room downstairs at
three o'clock.

Fine. I'll see you at three.

ADDITIONAL REQUIRED VOCABULARY
(not presented on C-1 and P-1 tapes)

8. huídelái	to be able to get back in time
9. kòng(r)	free time, spare time
10. lóushàng	upstairs
11. shāngliang	to discuss, to talk over
12. yǒu kòng(r)	to have free time

VOCABULARY

bǐ	compared with, than
dāngmiàn duì	in person, face to face to, towards; with regard to, with respect to
gōngfu	free time, spare time
héshì	to be suitable, to be appropriate, to fit
huíbulái	to be unable to get back
huídelái	to be able to get back in time
huìkèshì (huìkèshǐ)	reception room
kēzhǎng kòng(r)	section chief free time, spare time
lóushàng lóuxià	upstairs downstairs
nàme	well, then, in that case
shāngliang	to discuss, to talk over
tán	to chat, to talk about
wéi	Hello (telephone greeting)
yěxǔ yìhuǐr yǒu gōngfu yǒu kòng(r)	perhaps, maybe a moment to have free time to have free time

(introduced on C-2 and P-2 tapes)

chūkǒu gōngsī	export company
huì kè	to receive guests
xiē	several, some
yǒu yòng	to be useful

REFERENCE NOTES

1. B: Wéi.
A: Wài, nǐ shi Zhū Kēzhǎng ma?
B: Shì. Nín shi něiwèi?
A: Wǒ shi Wēilián Mǎdīng.
B: Òu, Mǎdīng Xiānsheng, hǎo
 jiǔ bù jiàn. Nǐ hǎo a?
A: Hǎo. Nǐ hǎo a?

Hello.
Hello. Are you Section Chief Zhū?
Yes. Who is this, please?
I'm William Martin.
Oh, Mr. Martin--I haven't seen you
 for quite a while. How are you?
Fine. How are you?

Notes on No. 1

Wéi is a greeting used in telephone conversations for "hello." Some speakers pronounce this greeting as wài. Unlike most Chinese words, wèi has no fixed tone. The intonation varies according to the speaker's mood.

Kézhǎng: Ké means "section," and zhǎng means "head of an organization." Here are some examples of how -zhǎng, "chief," "head," is used:

kē	section
kēzhāng	section chief
chù	division
chùzhāng	division chief
xuéxiào	school
xiàozhāng	principal, headmaster

Nín shì něiwèi? Note the use of the polite terms nín and něiwèi. In the English translation, politeness is expressed by the use of the more indirect "Who is this" instead of "Who are you" and also by "please."

Hǎo jiǔ bù jiàn, "I haven't seen you for quite a while," is interchangeable with hǎo jiǔ méi jiàn.

2. A: Wǒ yǒu dianr shì xiǎng gēn
nín dāngmiàn tǎntan. I have something I would like to
talk with you about in person.

Notes on No. 2

Gēn: In No. 2 the word gēn is a prepositional verb translated as "with." The preposition gēn, "with," differs from the conjunction gēn, "and," in two important ways: a) where stress may be placed b) where the negative may be placed.

(a) When gēn is used as the conjunction "and," both items being joined are stressed and keep their tones. When gēn is used as the prepositional verb "with," a pronoun which follows is unstressed and loses its tone. Notice the contrasting tones on tā in the following sentences:

Wǒ gēn tā dōu lái le. Both he and I came.

Wǒ gēn ta lái. I'll come with him.

(b) To make negative a sentence containing the conjunction gēn, "and," the negative is placed with the main verb. In sentences containing the prepositional verb gēn, "with," the negative precedes the prepositional verb. (You have seen this pattern with other prepositional verbs, for example, zài [see BIO, Unit 2, notes on Nos. 8-11].) Notice the contrasting positions of the negatives in the examples below:

Wǒ gēn tā dōu méiyou qù. Neither he nor I went.

Wǒ méiyou gēn ta qù. I didn't go with him.

Dāngmiàn means "face-to-face." Literally, dāng means "in the presence of," and miàn means "face."

3. A: Bù zhidào nín yǒu gōngfu
 meiyou.
 I don't know whether you have the
 time or not.
B: Yǒu gōngfu.
 I have the time.

Note on No. 3

Gōngfu, "time," "free time," "leisure time," refers to a period of time during which a person is free, in the sense that his work may be interrupted.

Now you know three words for "time": shíhou, shíjiān, gōngfu. Shíhou may be used for either a point in time or an amount of time.

Nǐ shénme shíhou zǒu? When are you leaving?

Zuò huochē yào zǒu duō-shao shíhou? How long does it take to go by train?

Shijian refers to any amount of time, including the time when a person is free.

Jǐntiān méiyǒu shíjiān
qù.
There isn't time to go today.

Gōngfu, however, is used only for amounts of time which a person has available for his own use.

4. A: Shénme shíhou duì nín héshì? What time would suit you?
B: Jíntiān, míngtiān dōu kěyì. Either today or tomorrow would be fine.

Notes on No. 4

Dui, "to," "towards," "with regard to," "with respect to," is a prepositional verb which originally meant "facing." In modern Chinese, its object introduces either the target of the action or the thing concerned. Contrast this with gēi, "for": the object introduced by gēi receives the benefit of the action. These generalizations may help you sort out some of the differences between dui and gēi. You might find it helpful to memorize some examples, as well.

dui INTRODUCING THE TARGET OF THE ACTION ("to")

Nǐde huà shi duì shéi shuōde?	To whom were you speaking?
Tā duì wo hěn kèqì.	He is very polite to me.
Nǐ duì wo tài hǎo.	You are too good to me.

dui INTRODUCING THE THING CONCERNED ("with regard to," "with respect to")

Shénme shíhou duì nín héshì? What time suits you?
Shénme shíhou duì nín fāngbiān? What time is convenient for you?

Notice that the English is "for you" in the last example, but in Chinese you must say "What time is convenient with regard to you?"

gěi INTRODUCING THE BENEFICIARY

Wǒ gěi ta xiěle xìn le. I wrote him a letter.
Zhè shi yìzhāng shíkuàide, Here's a ten-dollar bill. Please
qǐng ni gěi wo huànhuan. change it for me.
Qǐng ni gěi wo xiě nǐde dìzhǐ. Would you write down your address
for me, please?

Héshì is an adjectival verb meaning "to fit," "to suit," "to be suitable/appropriate." When trying on clothes in a store, you might say Zhèige bù héshì, "This doesn't fit." In another situation, héshì could be translated very freely as "best": Něitiān duì nín héshì? "What day would be best for you?"

5. A: Jíntiān xiàwǔ liǎngdiǎn
zhōng fāngbiān ma?
Would two o'clock today be convenient?
- B: Sāndiǎn bǐ liǎngdiǎn fáng-
biān yìdiǎnr.
Three would be more convenient than
two.

Note on No. 5

Sāndiǎn bǐ liǎngdiǎn fāngbiān yìdiǎnr: bǐ is a prepositional verb used to make comparisons between two things which are different.* In translating, you may find it helpful to think of bǐ as the English "compared with" or "than."** Notice that the bǐ phrase precedes the adjectival verb or another predicate in a sentence.

Sāndiǎn	bǐ	liǎngdiǎn	fāngbiān yìdiǎnr.
(3 o'clock	than compared with	2 o'clock	more convenient)

"Three is more convenient than two."

Tā	bǐ	wǒ	yǒu	gōngfu.
(he	than compared with	I	have	free time)

"He has more free time than I do."

The two elements being compared may be nouns, pronouns, verb phrases, or even full sentences. Actually, all elements joined by bǐ act as nouns, as seen in the English translations of the examples below.

Zuò fēiji	bǐ	zuò huochē	kuài.
(ride plane	than compared with	ride train	fast)

"Going by plane is faster than going by train."

*A different pattern is used to say that two things are the same. (See MTG, Unit 3, notes on Nos. 4-5.)

**To say "A is not as . . . as B," you use a different construction, which you will learn in MTG, Unit 6, notes on No. 2.

Nǐ lái	bǐ	wǒ qù	fāngbian.
(you come	than compared with	I go	convenient)

"It's more convenient for you to come than for me to go."

6. B: Yīnwei wǒ yìhuǐr chūqu, yěxǔ Since I'm going out in a little
liǎngdiǎn huíbulái. while, I might not (be able to)
get back by two.
A: Sāndiǎn zhōng yě hǎo. Three is fine also.

Notes on No. 6

Yìhuǐr, "a little while": When r is added to a syllable ending in i, the pronunciation changes to /er/. Yìhuǐr is actually pronounced yìhuěr.

Sentence placement of time phrases: Wǒ yìhuǐr chūqu is translated as "I'm going out IN a little while." Contrast this with wǒ chūqu yìhuǐr, "I'm going out FOR a little while." Let's review the placement of different kinds of time expressions in a Chinese sentence.

If you want to say when something happens ("yesterday") or in how long something happens ("in two years"), you are using time phrases which in Chinese are considered to be POINTS IN TIME. Not only is a time phrase such as "two o'clock" a point in time, but a phrase such as "five days" can also be a point in time if the focus is on the end of this period of time. In English, this focus is expressed by "in five days," "by the end of five days," or "at the end of five days." In Chinese, you do not need to use words such as "in," "at," or "by" because the position of the time phrase in the sentence indicates the meaning. Time phrases which are considered points in time are placed BEFORE THE VERB.

WHEN (a point in time)

Wǒ zuótān kànjian ta le.	I saw him <u>yesterday</u> .
Wǒ cóngqián láiguo zhèli.	I have been here <u>before</u> .
Wǒ liǎngdiǎn zhōng huílai.	I'll be back <u>at two o'clock</u> .
Wǒ yìdiǎn zhōng huíbulái.	I can't make it back <u>by one o'clock</u> .

AT THE END OF/BY THE END OF (a period of time which is treated as a point in time because the focus is on the end point)

Wǒ sāntiān jiu zuòwán le.	I finished doing it <u>in (by the end of) three days</u> .
Wǒ wǔfēn zhōng jiu zǒu.	I'm leaving <u>in (at the end of) five minutes</u> .

Nǐ jǐtiān huílai?

In (at the end of) how many days will you come back?

Nǐ duōjiǔ kěyì xiěwán?

How long will it be before you can finish writing it? (by the end of how long)

On the other hand, phrases which express CONTINUATION OF TIME have a different place in sentences. To express an amount of time which passes, put the time expression AFTER THE VERB.

DURATION (the length of time something continues)

Wǒ xiǎng gēn tā tán yìhuǐr. I would like to talk with him for awhile.

Tā zài Xiānggǎng zhùle yíge xǐngqī. She stayed in Hong Kong for one week.

TIME SINCE (the length of time which has passed since something happened)

Tā sǐle sānnián le. He died three years ago.

Wǒ zuòwánle yíge zhòngtóu le. It has been an hour since I finished.

Because yìhuǐr follows the verb in wǒ chūqu yìhuǐr, it indicates the length of time which will pass after I go out (chūqu). Yìhuǐr precedes the verb in wǒ yìhuǐr chūqu, indicating when I will go out ("in a little while").

Yěxǔ literally means "perhaps." The word is often used where "may" or "might" would be appropriate in English.

Yěxǔ liǎngdiǎn huíbulái, "I might not (be able to) get back by two": Notice that this expression liǎngdiǎn, in time-when position, before the verb, means "by" a certain time. Other time phrases in this position may also mean "by" a certain time.

Huíbulái is another form of huílái, "to come back." Compound verbs of result may be split by the negative bu or the syllable de. Huílái may become either huídelái, "can come back," or huíbulái, "can't come back." These two forms are called the potential forms of the verb; that is, the meaning "can/be able to" or "cannot/unable to" becomes part of the meaning of the compound. The following are examples of compound verbs of result and their potential forms.

huílái	to come back
huídelái	able to come back
huíbulái	not able to come back
kànjian	to see
kàndejiàn	able to see
kānbujian	not able to see
láidejí	able to make it on time
láibují*	not able to make it on time

*The verb láidejí/láibují does not occur without the inserted -de- or -bu-.

zuòwán	to finish doing
zuòdewán	able to finished doing, able to be completed
zuòbuwán	not able to finish doing, not able to be completed

Compound verbs of direction may also occur in the potential form:

nábushànglái	can't carry up [to where you are] (i.e., because something is too heavy or bulky)
kāideshàngqu	can drive up [away from you] (i.e., it is not too steep)
kāidechūlái	can drive out (i.e., the parking place is not too tight)
nábuxiàlái	can't get [it] down (i.e., because it is too high, bolted on, etc.)
zǒudexiàqu	can walk down (i.e., because it is not too far or too steep)

Notice that the last syllables of these compound verbs (except for toneless qu) have full tones when they occur with -de- and -bu-.

7. B: Nàme, wǒ sāndiǎn zhōng zài lóuxiàde huìkèshì děng nín. Well then, I'll wait for you in the reception room downstairs at three o'clock.
A: Hǎo, sāndiǎn jiàn. Fine. I'll see you at three.

Notes on No. 7

Word order: The first sentence of exchange 7 illustrates the rule TIME--PLACE--ACTION.

Huìkèshì is also pronounced huìkèshǐ.

8. huídelái	to be able to get back in time
9. kòng(r)	free time, spare time
10. lóushàng	upstairs
11. shāngliang	to discuss, to talk over
12. yǒu kòng(r)	to have free time

Notes on Additional Required Vocabulary

Here are some sentences illustrating the use of these vocabulary items:

- Nǐ sāndiǎn zhōng huídelái Can you make it back by three o'clock?
 huíbulái?
- Lóushàng hái yǒu rén? Are there still people upstairs?
- Wǒ xiǎng hé nǐ shāngliang I would like to talk over a matter
 yíjiān shì. with you.
- Nǐ jintiān xiàwǔ yǒu kòng Do you have time this afternoon?
 ma?

DRILLS

A. Substitution Drill

1. Speaker: Wǒ yǒu diǎn shì xiǎng gēn nín dāngmiàn tǎntan.
(cue) Zhāng Kēzhǎng
(I have something I would like to talk with you about in person.)
2. Wǒ yǒu diǎn shì xiǎng gēn Zhāng Kēzhǎng dāngmiàn tǎntan.
tā
3. Wǒ yǒu diǎn shì xiǎng gēn tā dāngmiàn tǎntan.
Wèi Wǔguān
4. Wǒ yǒu diǎn shì xiǎng gēn Wèi Wǔguān dāngmiàn tǎntan.
Wáng Shàoxiào
5. Wǒ yǒu diǎn shì xiǎng gēn Wáng Shàoxiào dāngmiàn tǎntan.
Lín Xiānsheng
6. Wǒ yǒu diǎn shì xiǎng gēn Lín Xiānsheng dāngmiàn tǎntan.
Liú Kēzhǎng
7. Wǒ yǒu diǎn shì xiǎng gēn Liú Kēzhǎng dāngmiàn tǎntan.

You: Wǒ yǒu diǎn shì xiǎng gēn Zhāng Kēzhǎng dāngmiàn tǎntan.

(I have something I would like to talk with Section Chief Zhāng about in person.)

Wǒ yǒu diǎn shì xiǎng gēn tā dāngmiàn tǎntan.

Wǒ yǒu diǎn shì xiǎng gēn Wèi Wǔguān tǎntan.

Wǒ yǒu diǎn shì xiǎng gēn Wáng Shàoxiào dāngmiàn tǎntan.

Wǒ yǒu diǎn shì xiǎng gēn Lín Xiānsheng dāngmiàn tǎntan.

Wǒ yǒu diǎn shì xiǎng gēn Liú Kēzhǎng dāngmiàn tǎntan.

B. Transformation Drill

1. Speaker: Nín míngtiān lái ma?
(Are you coming tomorrow?)

OR Tā zǒu le ma?
(Has he gone?)

You: Bù zhīdào nín míngtiān lái bu lái.

(I don't know whether you are coming tomorrow or not.)

Bù zhīdào tā zǒu le meiyou.
(I don't know whether he has gone or not.)

- | | |
|-------------------------|------------------------------------|
| 2. Nín yǒu gōngfu ma? | Bù zhīdào nín yǒu gōngfu meiyou. |
| 3. Tā zuótiān qù le ma? | Bù zhīdào tā zuótiān qù le meiyou. |
| 4. Tā yǒu qián ma? | Bù zhīdào tā yǒu qián meiyou. |
| 5. Tā hái yào ma? | Bù zhīdào tā hái yào bu yào. |
| 6. Tā mǎi le ma? | Bù zhīdào tā mǎi le meiyou. |

C. Transformation Drill

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1. Speaker: Shénme shíhou duì nín héshì?
(cue) sāndiǎn
(What time would suit you?) | You: Sāndiǎn duì nín héshì ma?
(Would three o'clock suit you?) |
| 2. Xīngqījǐ duì nín héshì?
Xīngqīèr | Xīngqīèr duì nín héshì ma? |
| 3. Zài jǐlóu duì nín héshì?
wǔlóu | Zài wǔlóu duì nín héshì ma? |
| 4. Něitiān duì nín héshì?
míngtiān | Míngtiān duì nín héshì ma? |
| 5. Shénme shíhou duì nín héshì?
zǎoshang | Zǎoshang duì nín héshì ma? |
| 6. Shénme shíhou duì nín héshì?
wǎnshàng | Wǎnshàng duì nín héshì ma? |
| 7. Jǐdiǎn duì nín héshì?
shídiǎn | Shídiǎn duì nín héshì ma? |

D. Response Drill

1. Speaker: Shénme shíhou duì nín héshì?
(cue) jǐntiān
(What time would suit you?)
You: Jǐntiān, míngtiān dōu kěyi.
(Either today or tomorrow would be fine.)
2. Jǐdiǎn duì nín héshì?
sāndiǎn
Sāndiǎn, sìdiǎn dōu kěyi.
3. Xīngqījǐ duì nín héshì?
Xīngqīyī
Xīngqīyī, Xīngqīèr dōu kěyi.
4. Jǐhào duì nín héshì?
sìhào
Sìhào, wǔhào dōu kěyi.
5. Shénme shíhou duì nín héshì?
shàngwǔ
Shàngwǔ, xiàwǔ dōu kěyi.
6. Něitiān duì nín héshì?
míngtiān
Míngtiān, hòutiān dōu kěyi.
7. Xīngqījǐ duì nín héshì?
Xīngqīliù
Xīngqīliù, Xīngqītiān dōu kěyi.

E. Transformation Drill

1. Speaker: Shénme dìfang duì nín fāngbian?
(cue) lóushàng
(What place would be convenient for you?)
You: Lóushàng duì nín fāngbian,
háishi lóuxià duì nín fāngbian?
(Would upstairs or downstairs be more convenient for you?)
2. Shénme shíhou duì nín fāngbian?
sāndiǎn
Sāndiǎn duì nín fāngbian, háishi sìdiǎn duì nín fāngbian?
3. Jǐhào duì nín fāngbian?
liùhào
Liùhào duì nín fāngbian, háishi qíhào duì nín fāngbian?
4. Něitiān duì nín fāngbian?
míngtiān
Míngtiān duì nín fāngbian, háishi hòutiān duì nín fāngbian?
5. Shénme shíhou duì nín fāngbian?
shàngwǔ
Shàngwǔ duì nín fāngbian, háishi xiàwǔ duì nín fāngbian?

6. Xīngqījǐ duì nín fāngbian?
Xīngqīsān
Xīngqīsì duì nín fāngbian?
7. Jǐdiǎn duì nín fāngbian?
Jiǔdiǎn
Jiǔdiǎn duì nín fāngbian?

F. Expansion Drill

1. Speaker: Sāndiǎn fāngbian yìdiǎn.
(cue) sìdiǎn
(Three o'clock is a little more convenient.) You: Sāndiǎn bǐ sìdiǎn fāngbian yìdiǎn.
(Three o'clock is a little more convenient than four o'clock.)
2. Sānhào fāngbian yìdiǎn.
wǔhào Sānhào bǐ wǔhào fāngbian yìdiǎn.
3. Lóushàng fāngbian yìdiǎn.
lóuxià Lóushàng bǐ lóuxià fāngbian yìdiǎn.
4. Tāde qián duō yìdiǎn. wǒde Tāde qián bǐ wǒde duō yìdiǎn.
5. Tā qù hǎo yìdiǎn. wǒ qù Tā qù bǐ wǒ qù hǎo yìdiǎn.
6. Tā dà yìdiǎn. wǒ Tā bǐ wǒ dà yìdiǎn.
7. Zhèige dà yìdiǎn. nèige Zhèige bǐ nèige dà yìdiǎn.

G. Expansion Drill

1. Speaker: Tā shuōde kuài yìdiǎn.
(He speaks a little fast.) You: Tā shuōde bǐ wǒ kuài yìdiǎn.
(He speaks a little faster than I do.)
2. Tā láide zǎo yìdiǎn. Tā láide bǐ wǒ zǎo yìdiǎn.
3. Tā zǒude wǎn yìdiǎn. Tā zǒude bǐ wǒ wǎn yìdiǎn.
4. Tā zuòde hǎo yìdiǎn. Tā zuòde bǐ wǒ hǎo yìdiǎn.
5. Tā mǎide shǎo yìdiǎn. Tā mǎide bǐ wǒ shǎo yìdiǎn.

6. Tā màide duō yìdiǎn.
Tā màide bǐ wǒ duō yìdiǎn.
7. Tā xuéde mǎn yìdiǎn.
Tā xuéde bǐ wǒ mǎn yìdiǎn.

H. Response Drill

1. Speaker: Nǐ shénme shíhou chūqu?
(What time are you going out?)
OR Nǐ chūqu duō jiǔ?
(For how long are you going out?)

You: Wǒ yìhuǐr jiù chūqu.
(I'm going out in just a little while.)
Wǒ jiù chūqu yìhuǐr.
(I'm just going out for a little while.)
2. Nǐ shénme shíhou chūlai?
Wǒ yìhuǐr jiù chūlai.
3. Nǐ qù duō jiǔ?
Wǒ jiù qù yìhuǐr.
4. Tā shénme shíhou lái?
Tā yìhuǐr jiù lái.
5. Tā kàn duō jiǔ?
Tā jiù kàn yìhuǐr.
6. Nǐ shénme shíhou zǒu?
Wǒ yìhuǐr jiù zǒu.

I. Response Drill

1. Speaker: Zhāng Xiānsheng míngtiān huídelái huíbulái?
(Will Mr. Zhāng be able to come back tomorrow?)

You: Zhāng Xiānsheng hòutiān cái huílai.
(Mr. Zhāng won't be able to come back until day after tomorrow.)
2. Wáng Nǚshì Xíngqīsì huídelái huíbulái?
Wáng Nǚshì Xíngqīwǔ cái huílai.
3. Lǐ Tóngzhì shíyídiǎn huídelái huíbulái?
Lǐ Tóngzhì shíèrdiǎn cái huílai.
4. Lín Kēzhǎng èrshihào huídelái huíbulái?
Lín Kēzhǎng èrshiyīhào cái huílai.
5. Wèi Shàoxiào zhèige yuè huídelái huíbulái?
Wèi Shàoxiào xiàge yuè cái huílai.

6. Yáng Xiānsheng zǎoshang huídelái
huíbulái? Yáng Xiānsheng wǎnshang cái huílai.

7. Zhào Tóngzhì jǐntiān huídelái
huíbulái? Zhào Tóngzhì míngtiān cái huílai.

J. Expansion Drill

- | | |
|--|--|
| 1. <u>Speaker</u> : Nàme, wǒ zài zhèr děng nín.
(<u>cue</u>) in a moment
(In that case, I'll wait for you here.) | <u>You</u> : Nàme, wǒ yìhuǐr zài zhèr děng nín.
(In that case, in a moment I'll wait for you here.) |
| 2. Nàme, wǒ zài lóuxià děng ta.
for a moment | Nàme, wǒ zài lóuxià děng ta yìhuǐr. |
| 3. Nàme, wǒ zài lóushàng děng ta.
at one o'clock | Nàme, wǒ yìdiǎn zhōng zài lóushàng děng ta. |
| 4. Nàme, wǒ zài tā nàr děng nín.
for ten minutes | Nàme, wǒ zài tā nàr děng nín shífēn zhōng. |
| 5. Nàme, wǒ zài tā jiā děng nín.
in a moment | Nàme, wǒ yìhuǐr zài tā jiā děng nín. |
| 6. Nàme, wǒ zài xiǎomàiibù děng nín.
for five minutes | Nàme, wǒ zài xiǎomàiibù děng nín wǔfēn zhōng. |
| 7. Nàme, wǒ zài zhèr děng ta.
for a moment | Nàme, wǒ zài zhèr děng ta yìhuǐr. |

UNIT 2

REFERENCE LIST

(in Běijīng)

1. C: Wèi, Měidàsī.
A: Wǒ shi Jiānádà Dàshiguānde Qiáozhì Dáfēi. Wǒ yǒu yíjiàn shì xiǎng gēn Wáng Kēzhāng jiǎngyijiang.
- I am George Duffy of the Canadian Embassy. I have something I would like to discuss with Section Chief Wáng.
2. C: Du, tā xiànzài zài kāi huì.
C: Děng tā kāiwán huì wǒ gàoosong tā gěi ni huí diànhuà.
- Oh, she is at a meeting now. When she is finished with the meeting, I will tell her to return your call.
3. A: Hǎo, xièxie ni.
C: Bú xiè.
- Fine. Thank you.
Don't mention it.
4. B: Duìbuqǐ, jǐntiān zǎoshang nǐ dǎ diànhuà laide shíhou wǒ zài kāi huì, méi shíjiān gēn ni shuō huà.
A: Méi guānxì. Wǒ zhīdao nǐ hěn máng.
- I'm sorry. When you called here this morning, I was in a meeting and didn't have time to speak with you.
It doesn't matter. I know you are very busy.
5. A: Wǒ gěi ni dǎ diànhuàde mùdi shi xiǎng gēn ni dāngmiān tāntan.
B: Hǎo a. Shénme shíhou a?
- The reason I called you is that I would like to talk with you in person.
All right. When?
6. A: Míngtiān duì ni héshì ma?
B: Míngtiān xiàwǔ shénme shíhou dōu kěyi.
- Would tomorrow be all right for you?
Any time tomorrow afternoon would be fine.
7. A: Zài nǎr jiàn ne?
B: Liǎngdiǎn zhōng qǐng ni dào wǒ zhèr lái, xíng bu xíng?
A: Hǎo. Míngtiān liǎngdiǎn zhōng jiàn.
- Where shall we meet?
Please come over here at two o'clock.
All right?
Okay. See you tomorrow at two o'clock.

ADDITIONAL REQUIRED VOCABULARY
(not presented on C-1 and P-1 tapes)

- | | |
|----------------------|--|
| 8. guānxi | relation, relationship, connection |
| 9. jiǎng huà | to speak, to talk; a speech |
| 10. lǐngshiguǎn | consulate |
| 11. shìqing (yíjiàn) | matter, business, affair |
| 12. sīzhǎng | department chief |
| 13. yǒu guānxi | to relate to, to have a bearing on,
to matter |



VOCABULARY

bú xiè	don't mention it
dàshiguǎn diànhuà	embassy telephone, phone call
guānxi	relation, relationship, connection
-jiàn	(counter for matters, business, affairs)
jiǎng	to discuss (something), to talk about (something)
jiǎng huà	to speak, to talk; a speech
kāi huì kāiwán huì	to attend a meeting to finish a meeting
lǐngshiguǎn	consulate
Měidàsī	Department of American and Oceanic Affairs
méi guānxi mùdì	it doesn't matter reason, objective, purpose
shì (yíjiàn) shìqing (yíjiàn)	matter, business, affair matter, business, affair
shuō huà	to speak
sīzhǎng	department chief
yǒu guānxi	to relate, to have a bearing on, to matter
zài	in the midst of (marker of ongoing action)

(introduced on C-2 and P-2 tapes)

chī	to eat
dàxuéshēng	college student
diànhuà hào mǎ	telephone number
dù jià	to spend one's vacation
hòulái	later
láo dōng	to do manual labor
Qíngbàosī	Intelligence Bureau (part of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, PRC)
shēnghuó	life
tóngyì	to agree

REFERENCE NOTES

1. C: Wèi, Měidàsi.

Hello. Department of American and Oceanic Affairs.

A: Wǒ shi Jiānádà Dàshīguǎnde Qiáozhì Dáfēi. Wǒ yǒu yíjiàn shì xiǎng gēn Wáng Kēzhǎng jiǎngyijiāng.

I am George Duffy of the Canadian Embassy. I have something I would like to discuss with Section Chief Wáng.

Notes on No. 1

Měidàsi: In Chinese, abbreviations are made up of one syllable from each word in a term. In Měidàsi, měi stands for Měizhōu, "American continent." Dà stands for Dàyángzhōu, "Oceania" (the islands of the South Central Pacific, including Australia and New Zealand). The ending sī means "department." It is used only within organizations on the national level.

Dàshīguǎn: The word guǎn means "building" or "establishment," as in fànguǎn, an establishment where food is sold. The examples below illustrate the use of guǎn.

dàshǐ	ambassador
dàshīguǎn	embassy
lǐngshì	consul
lǐngshīguǎn	consulate
zhǎnlǎn	exhibit
zhǎnlǎnguǎn	exhibition hall

Notice that the shǐ in dàshīguǎn and the shì in lǐngshīguǎn lose their tones.

Yíjiàn shì: The counter -jiàn in this expression is also the counter for luggage. Yíjiàn shì literally means "a piece of business."

Jiǎng and jiǎng huà: The English word "speak," meaning the activity in general, must be translated into Chinese with a verb and its GENERAL OBJECT: jiǎng huà. In other uses, the verb "to speak," jiǎng, may be followed by a specific object or a phrase showing duration, or it may be changed into a multisyllabic verb, such as jiǎngyijiāng. Other verbs which are used the same way are shuō huà, xiě zì, and nian shū.

Tā zài jiǎng Zhōngguode shìqing. He is talking about Chinese affairs.

Tā yǐjīng jiǎngle bù shǎo. He has already said a lot.

Tāde jiǎng huà hěn yǒu yìsi. His talk was very interesting.

Jiǎng is not used to say that someone said something. Instead, shuō is used.

Tā shuō tā bù néng lái. He said he could not come.

2. C: 哦, tā xiànzài zài kāi huì. Oh, she is at a meeting now.
 C: Děng tā kāiwán huì wǒ gàoosong When she is finished with the meet-
 tā gěi ni huí diànhuà. ing, I will tell her to return
 your call.

Notes on No. 2

Zài is the aspect marker for ongoing actions. It indicates that the action is in progress. The corresponding verb in the English translation usually ends in -ing. Zài is used only with verbs which express actual dynamic action. State and process verbs may not be used with zài. Many action verbs may be used with zài, but some do not have enough "action" to be used (e.g., "sitting").

Tā láide shíhou, nǐ zài niàn shū.	When he came, you were studying.
Tāmen zài kàn diànyǐng.	They are watching a movie.
Tāmen zài hē kāfēi.	They are drinking coffee.
Tāmen zài shàng kè.	They are having class.

Zài is placed in front of the verb, unlike other aspect markers, such as le, guo, and de.

To make ongoing-action sentences negative, use bù. To form a question with zài, use shì bu shi zài, zài...ma, or zài bu zai.

Xuésheng zài shàng kè ma?	Are the students having class?
Tāmen bù zài shàng kè, yǐjing zǒu le.	They are not having class. They have already left.
Tā láide shíhou, nǐ shì bu shi zài niàn shū?	Weren't you studying when he came over?
Bù, bù zài niàn shū, yǐjing wánqù le.	No, I wasn't studying. I had already gone out to play.
Tā zài bu zai kàn diànsì?	Is he watching television?

The aspect marker zài and the aspect marker ne often occur in the same sentence, indicating absence of change.

Tā zài kàn bào ne. She is reading the paper.

Sometimes ne is used without zài.

Tā kàn bào ne. She is reading the paper.

Děng, literally "to wait": In the second sentence of No. 2, the verb děng is used at the beginning of a phrase to mean "when." Děng may be used with de shíhou, "when," in the same phrase. Often, the second part of a sentence beginning with děng will contain an adverb meaning "then"--jiù, zài, or cái.

Děng nǐ kànwán bāozhǐ, wǒmen chūqu mǎi cài.	When you have finished the paper, we will go out to buy groceries.
Xué Yīngwén nán bu nán? Děng nǐ xuéde shíhou jiù zhīdao le.	Is it hard to learn English? When you study it, then you'll know.
Nǐ bú shi yǒu yíjiàn shì yào gàosong wǒ ma? Děng chīwán fàn zài shuō.	Don't you have something you want to tell me? Wait until we finish eating; then we'll talk about it.

The translation of děng as "wait until," in the last example above, might suggest that the word is used only in future contexts. But děng is also used in past contexts:

Zuótīān tā méiyou hé ni yìqǐ qù kàn diànyǐng ma? Méiyou. Děng tā huílaide shíhou dōu shíyídiǎn le.	Didn't he go out with you to a movie last night? No. It was already eleven o'clock when he got home.
Zuótīān tā bādiǎn zhōng cái huí jiā. Děng tā huí jiā wǒmen cái zuò fàn, nǐ xiǎng jǐdiǎn cái chī fàn!	Yesterday he didn't get home until eight o'clock. We didn't fix dinner until he got home; so imagine what time it was when we ate!

Kāi huì, "to meet," "to hold a meeting," is an example of a verb and its general object.

Kāiwán, "finish holding [the meeting]": Wán is the verb "to finish." It is used as an ending in a compound verb of result in No. 2.* Wán expresses the idea of "over," "up," as in "Class is over," "All the paper has been used up."

But be careful: wán is not used as a main verb when an object follows the verb. Instead of saying "finish this," using wán by itself, you would say bǎ zhèige chīwán, "finish eating this"; bǎ zhèige zuòwán, "finish doing this"; or bǎ zhèige kànwán, "finish reading this."

Wán may sometimes be used as a main verb when there is no object, as in Diànyǐng wán le, "The movie is finished." But far more often wán occurs as an ending which indicates result.

Diànhuà (literally, "electric speech") may mean either "telephone" or "telephone call."

Huí diànhuà, "to return a phone call," "to call back": You have learned the verb huí, "to return," as in Nǐ shénme shíhou huíqu? "When are you going back?" In No. 2, huí takes a direct object, diànhuà. Compare huí diànhuà with dǎ diànhuà, "to make a phone call," which is found in exchange 4.

*You have already seen wán in Piào dōu màiwán le.

Gěi ni huí diànhuà, "call you back": You have learned the prepositional verb gěi, meaning "for [the benefit of]." In gěi ni huí diànhuà, gěi is translated as "to." Because there are two meanings for gěi, occasionally a sentence may be ambiguous. For example, Wǒ gěi ta jìqu le liǎngbāo cháyè means either "I sent two packages of tea to him" or "I mailed out two packages of tea for him."

Duì is also translated as "to." Duì introduces the target; gěi introduces the receiver. In other words, duì expresses the intended direction but does not necessarily imply that the target is reached. Gěi usually implies receiving, as you might expect, since it means "give" as a full verb.

You use gěi to indicate the receiver when you say

gěi ta dǎ diànhuà	telephone her
gěi ta xiě yìfēng xìn	write her a letter
gěi ta mǎile yīge fángzì	bought her a house

But, to indicate the target, you say

duì ta hǎo	be nice to her
duì ta kèqì	be polite to him
duì ta shēngqì	get angry at her

Notice that duì is used especially to indicate the target of feelings and attitudes, while gěi is used with actions such as calling, mailing, and sending.

3. A: Hǎo, xièxie ni.
C: Bú xiè.

Fine. Thank you.
Don't mention it.

Note on No. 3

Bú xiè is an idiom meaning something like "don't thank [me]."
(Literally, "Don't thank me" would be Bié xiè wǒ.)

4. B: Duìbuqǐ, jíntiān zǎoshang nǐ
dǎ diànhuà láide shíhou wǒ
zài kāi huì, méi shíjiān
gēn ni shuō huà.
A: Méi guānxi. Wǒ zhīdao nǐ
hěn máng.
- I'm sorry. When you called here
this morning, I was in a meeting
and didn't have time to speak
with you.
It doesn't matter. I know you are
very busy.

Notes on No. 4

Dǎ diànhuà means "to make a phone call." (Literally, dǎ means "to hit.")

Wǒ zuótiān wǎnshàng gěi Mǎ
Tàitai dǎle yige diànhuà.
I called Mrs. Mǎ last night.

Wǒ dǎ liǎngge diànhuà jiù
lái.
I'll be right there after I make
a couple of phone calls.

Shuō huà, "to speak," is a verb with a general object--literally,
"speak words." Verb + general object is often translated into English
by a verb alone: nian shu, "to study"; kai che, "to drive."

Méi guānxi: Other translations for this very useful expression are
"that's okay," "don't worry about it," "it doesn't make any difference."
Literally, méi guānxi would be translated as "there isn't any connection."

5. A: Wǒ gěi ni dǎ diànhuàde mùdi
shi xiǎng gēn ni dāngmiàn
tántan.
B: Hǎo a. Shénme shíhou a?
- The reason I called you is that I
would like to talk with you in
person.
All right. When?

Note on No. 5

Wǒ gěi ni dǎ diànhuàde mùdi shi...: In English, the word "reason," or
"purpose," begins the phrase, with the modifying clause following. In
Chinese, everything modifying "the purpose" precedes mùdi.

Wǒ gěi ni dǎ diànhuà -de mùdi shi

(The reason why I called you is)

Mùdi, "purpose," "aim," "objective": Although translated idiomatically
as "reason" in exchange 5, mùdi does not really mean "reason"/"cause." The
English terms should be translated as yuányin: wǒ láiwǎnde yuányin, "the
reason I came late"

6. A: Míngtiān duì ni héshì ma? Would tomorrow be all right for you?
B: Míngtiān xiàwǔ shénme shíhou Any time tomorrow afternoon would be
dōu kěyi. fine.

Note on No. 6

Shénme shíhou dōu kěyi, "anytime is okay" (more literally, "what[ever] time, all is okay"), illustrates a pattern for expressing the idea of "any" in Chinese: a question word, such as shéi, shénme, nǎr, and něitiān, followed by dōu, "all."

Shéi dōu néng qù.	Anyone can go.
Nǎr dōu kěyi.	Anyplace will do.
Shénme dōu kěyi.	Anything will do.
Něitiān dōu hǎo.	Any day is good.
Zěnme zuò dōu hǎo.	Any way (you) do it is fine.

The ideas of "nobody," "nowhere," "nothing," and "none" are expressed by adding bù or méi after dōu in the pattern above.

Shéi dōu bù yào zǒu.	Nobody wants to leave.
Nǎr dōu bù duì.	No place is right.
Zěnme dōu bù xíng.	No way will do.
Shénme dōu méiyou.	There is nothing.

The "any/no" expression need not be the subject of a sentence; it may also be the object. Even if the expression is the direct object, it must precede the verb.

Tā shéi dōu xǐhuan.	He likes anyone/everyone.
Wǒ nǎr dōu bù qù.	I won't go anywhere.
Nèige shāngdiàn shénme dōu mài.	That store sells everything.
Tā nèige dōu bù xǐhuan.	He doesn't like either/any of them.

(As objects, many of these expressions must be translated as "every....")

An "any/no" expression may also be the object of a prepositional verb.

Wǒ gēn shéi dōu méi shuō huà. I didn't speak with anyone.

7. A: Zài nǎr jiàn ne?
B: Liǎngdiǎn zhōng qǐng ni dào
 wǒ zhèr lái, xíng bu xíng?
A: Hǎo. Míngtiān liǎngdiǎn
 zhōng jiàn.
Where shall we meet?
Please come over here at two o'clock.
All right?
Okay. See you tomorrow at two o'clock.

Notes on No. 7

Dào wǒ zhèr lái means, literally, "come over to the place where I am." While plurals such as wǒmen zhèr and nǐmen nàr often refer to institutions, the singular wǒ zhèr, nǐ nàr, and tā nàr usually refer to any place where a person might be. In an office shared by two people, for instance, you could say Wǒ zhèr méiyǒu Yīng-Hàn zìdiǎn; nín nàr yǒu méiyǒu? "I don't have an English-Chinese dictionary over here; do you have one over there?"

Dào, like zài, is a verb which requires a place word as its object. Sentences like "Come over here to me" and "Go over there to Mr. Wang" must be translated as Dào wǒ zhèr lái and Dào Wang Xiānsheng nar qù. Zhèr and nar make wǒ and Wang Xiānsheng parts of place-word phrases.

- | | | |
|-----|------------------|--|
| 8. | guānxi | relation, relationship, connection |
| 9. | jiǎng huà | to speak, to talk; a speech |
| 10. | lǐngshiguǎn | consulate |
| 11. | shìqing (yíjiàn) | matter, business, affair |
| 12. | sīzhǎng | department chief |
| 13. | yǒu guānxi | to relate to, to have a bearing on,
to matter |

Note on Additional Required Vocabulary

Yǒu guānxi: To talk about the relationship of two things, use ...gēn...yǒu guānxi or ...hé...yǒu guānxi.

Lǐngshiguǎn hé dàshiguǎn yǒu shénmeyàngde guānxì? What is the relationship between the consulate and the embassy?

VOCABULARY BOOSTER

Occupations

accountant	kuàijìshī
actor, actress	yānyuán
architect	jiànzhùshī
athlete	yùndòngyuán
author, writer	zuòjiā
barber	lǐfàshī, lǐfàde
blue-collar worker	gōngrén
builder	yíngzàoshāng
businessman	shāngrén
carpenter	mùjiāng, mùgōng
chemical engineer	huàxué gōngchéngshī
civil engineer	túmù gōngchéngshī
civil servant	gōngwùyuán
composer	zuòqǔjiā
cook	chúshī
customs official	hǎiguān guānyuán
diplomat	wàijiāoguān
doctor	dàiifu, yīshēng
(newspaper) editor	biānji
electrical engineer	diànjiī gōngchéngshī
electrician	diàngōng
employee, clerk, attendant	fúwùyuán
farmer, peasant	nóngmín
fisherman	yúmín
gardener	yuándīng, huājiàng
governess	bǎomǔ
government minister	bùzhǎng
housewife	jiātíng zhūfù, jiātíng fùnǚ
lawyer	lǜshī
manager	jǐnglǐ
mayor	shìzhǎng
mechanic	jíxièshī, jíxièyuán
mechanical engineer	jíxiè gōngchéngshī
movie star	diànyǐng míngxǐng
musician	yīnyuèjiā

nuclear engineer	hézǐ gōngchéngshī
nurse	hùshi
office staff worker (Chinese) opera performer	zhíyuán jīngjù yǎnyuán
painter (artist)	huàjiā
pharmacist	yàojìshī
pilot	fēixíngyuán
policeman	jǐngchá
postman	yóudìyuán
professor	jiàoshòu
reporter	jìzhě
sailor	hǎiyuán
salesman	shuǐshǒu, chuányuán
secretary	tuǐxiāoyuán
servant	mìshū
shoemaker	yòngren
shoe repairman	xiéjiàngshīfu
store clerk, salesperson	xiūxiéde shòuhuòyuán
teacher	jiàoyuán
typist	dǎzìyuán
(star) vocalist	gēxīng
waiter, waitress	fàndiàn fúwùyuán

DRILLS

A. Substitution Drill

1. Speaker: Tā xiànzài zài kāi huì. You: Tā xiànzài zài dǎ diànhuà.
(cue) dǎ diànhuà (He is making a phone call
(He is at a meeting now.) now.)
2. Tā xiànzài zài dǎ diànhuà. Tā xiànzài zài děng ni.
děng ni
3. Tā xiànzài zài děng ni. Tā xiànzài zài gēn Wáng Xiānsheng
gēn Wáng Xiānsheng shuō huà
4. Tā xiànzài zài gēn Wáng Tā xiànzài zài gōngzuò.
Xiānsheng shuō huà.
5. Tā xiànzài zài gōngzuò. Tā xiànzài zài jiǎng huà.
jiǎng huà
6. Tā xiànzài zài jiǎng huà. Tā xiànzài zài huàn qián.
huàn qián
7. Tā xiànzài zài huàn qián.

B. Response Drill

1. Speaker: Tā xiànzài zài kāi huì. You: Yìhuǐr qǐng tā gěi wǒ huí ge
(cue) yìhuǐr diànhuà, hǎo bu hǎo?
(He is at a meeting now.) (In a little while please ask
him to call me back. All right?)
2. Wáng Tóngzhì xiànzài zài jiǎng huà. xiàwǔ Xiàwǔ qǐng ta gěi wo huí ge diànhuà,
xiàwǔ hǎo bu hǎo?
3. Zhāng Tóngzhì xiànzài zài xué Zhōngguo huà. shàngwǔ Shàngwǔ qǐng ta gěi wo huí ge
Zhōngguo huà, shàngwǔ diànhuà, hǎo bu hǎo?
4. Mǎ Kēzhāng xiànzài zài dǎ diànhuà. míngtiān Míngtiān qǐng ta gěi wo huí ge
diànhuà, hǎo bu hǎo?

5. Wáng Tóngzhì xiànzài zài gēn
Zhāng Kēzhāng jiānghuà.
yìhuír
6. Lǐ Nǚshì xiànzài zài gēn Wáng
Dàshǐ kāi huì. jǐntiān
7. Zhū Tóngzhì xiànzài zài xué
Zhōngwén. xièwǔ
- Yìhuír qǐng ta gěi wo huí ge diànhuà,
hǎo bu hǎo?
- Jǐntiān qǐng ta gěi wo huí ge
diànhuà, hǎo bu hǎo?
- Xièwǔ qǐng ta gěi wo huí ge diànhuà,
hǎo bu hǎo?

C. Expansion Drill

1. Speaker: Wǒ xiǎng gēn ni
dāngmiàn tánтан.
(I would like to talk
with you in person.)
- You: Wǒ gěi ni dǎ diànhuàde mùdi
shi xiǎng gēn ni dāngmiàn
tánтан.
(The reason I called you is
that I would like to talk with
you in person.)
2. Wǒ xiǎng wèn ni yíjiàn shì.
- Wǒ gěi ni dǎ diànhuàde mùdi shi xiǎng
wèn ni yíjiàn shì.
3. Wǒ xiǎng wèn ni jǐdiǎn zhōng
yǒu gōngfu.
- Wǒ gěi ni dǎ diànhuàde mùdi shi xiǎng
wèn ni jǐdiǎn zhōng yǒu gōngfu.
4. Wǒ xiǎng gēn ni dāngmiàn tánтан.
- Wǒ gěi ni dǎ diànhuàde mùdi shi xiǎng
gēn ni dāngmiàn tánтан.
5. Wǒ xiǎng wèn ni yìdiǎnr shì.
- Wǒ gěi ni dǎ diànhuàde mùdi shi
xiǎng wèn ni yìdiǎnr shì.
6. Wǒ xiǎng wèn ni sāndiǎn zhōng
yǒu gōngfu meiyou.
- Wǒ gěi ni dǎ diànhuàde mùdi shi
xiǎng wèn ni sāndiǎn zhōng yǒu
gōngfu meiyou.
7. Wǒ xiǎng gēn ni dāngmiàn tánтан.
- Wǒ gěi ni dǎ diànhuàde mùdi shi
xiǎng gēn ni dāngmiàn tánтан.

D. Substitution Drill

1. Speaker: Shénme shíhou dōu kényi.
(cue) shéi
(Any time would be fine.)
You: Shéi dōu kényi.
(Anyone would be fine.)
2. Shéi dōu kényi. nǎr Nǎr dōu kényi.
3. Nǎr dōu kényi. něige Něige dōu kényi.
4. Něige dōu kényi. shénme dìfang Shénme dìfang dōu kényi.
5. Shénme dìfang dōu kényi. duōshao Duōshao dōu kényi.
6. Duōshao dōu kényi. duō jiǔ Duō jiǔ dōu kényi.
7. Duō jiǔ dōu kényi.

E. Substitution Drill

1. Speaker: Shénme shíhou dōu kényi.
(cue) any length of time
(Any time would be fine.)
You: Duō jiǔ dōu kényi.
(Any length of time would be fine.)
2. Jǐdiǎn zhōng dōu kényi.
any number of hours Jǐge zhōngtóu dōu kényi.
3. Něitiān dōu kényi.
any number of days Duōshao tiān dōu kényi.
4. Něinián dōu kényi.
any number of years Jǐnián dōu kényi.
5. Xǐngqījǐ dōu kényi.
any number of weeks Jǐge xǐngqī dōu kényi.
6. Jǐhào dōu kényi.
any number of days Duōshao tiān dōu kényi.
7. Jǐyuè dōu kényi.
any number of months Jǐge yuè dōu kényi.

F. Response Drill

1. Speaker: Wǒmen míngtiān zài zhèr jiàn ne, háishi zài nàr jiàn ne?
(cue) nǎr
(Shall we meet here or there tomorrow?)
You: Zài nǎr jiàn dōu kěyi.
(Anywhere would be fine.)
2. Wǒmen zuò huǒchē qù ne, háishi zuò fēijī qù ne? zěnme Zěnme qù dōu kěyi.
3. Wǒmen míngtiān jiǔdiǎn zhōng jiàn ne, háishi shídiǎn zhōng jiàn ne? jǐdiǎn zhōng Jǐdiǎn zhōng jiàn dōu kěyi.
4. Wǒmen zuò qìchē qù ne, háishi zuò huǒchē qù ne? shénme chē Shénme chē dōu kěyi.
5. Wǒmen míngtiān qù ne, háishi hòutiān qù ne? něitiān Něitiān qù dōu kěyi.
6. Wǒmen Xǐngqīyī qù ne, háishi Xǐngqīér qù ne? Xǐngqījǐ qù dōu kěyi.
7. Wǒmen zuò fēijī qù ne, háishi zuò huǒchē qù ne? zěnme Zěnme qù dōu kěyi.

G. Response Drill

1. Speaker: Shéi lái?
(Who is coming?)
You: Shéi dōu lái.
(Everyone is coming.)
2. Shénme dìfang bù hǎo? Shénme dìfang dōu bù hǎo.
3. Něige dìfang kěyi? Něige dìfang dōu kěyi.
4. Shéi bù huì? Shéi dōu bù huì.
5. Nǎr hǎo? Nǎr dōu hǎo.
6. Tā shénme shíhou néng qù? Tā shénme shíhou dōu néng qù.
7. Nǐ něitiān bù máng? Wǒ něitiān dōu bù máng.

H. Response Drill

- | | |
|--|--|
| 1. Speaker: Nǐ qù nǎr?
(Where are you going?) | You: Wǒ nǎr dōu qù.
(I'm going everywhere.) |
| 2. Nǐ dào nǎr qù? | Wǒ nǎr dōu qù. |
| 3. Tā qù shénme dìfang? | Tā shénme dìfang dōu qù. |
| 4. Tā dào shénme dìfang qù? | Tā shénme dìfang dōu qù. |
| 5. Nǐ mǎi něige? | Wǒ něige dōu mǎi. |
| 6. Nǐ kàn něiběn? | Wǒ něiběn dōu kàn. |
| 7. Nǐ zuò shénme? | Wǒ shénme dōu zuò. |

I. Response Drill

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1. Speaker: Shéi lái?
(<u>cue</u>) everyone
(Who is coming?) | You: Shéi dōu lái.
(Everyone is coming.) |
| 2. Shéi kěyí? anyone will do | Shéi dōu kěyí. |
| 3. Shéi lái? no one | Shéi dōu bù lái. |
| 4. Nǐ mǎi něige? all of them | Wǒ něige dōu mǎi. |
| 5. Nǐ dào nǎr qù? nowhere at all | Wǒ nǎr dōu bù qù. |
| 6. Něige hǎo? all of them | Něige dōu hǎo. |
| 7. Shéi huì shuō Zhōngguo huà?
everyone | Shéi dōu huì shuō Zhōngguo huà. |

UNIT 3

REFERENCE LIST

(in Taipei)

1. A: Huáng Kēzhǎng, nín xiàgè Xīngqīliù yǒu gōngfu ma?
A: Wǒ xiǎng qǐng nín hé nín fūrén dào wǒmen jiā lái chī ge biānfàn.
B: Nín hébì zhèmè kèqi?
A: Bú shi kèqi.
A: Wǒ yǒu yíge péngyou gāng cóng Měiguó lái.
A: Tā xiānzài zài Táiwān Dàxué jiāo jīngjixué.
A: Wǒ hěn xiǎng gěi nǐmen liǎngwèi jièshao jièshao.
 3. B: Nà tài hǎo le!
B: Hěn xǐwang gēn ta tánzan.
B: Búguò, kǒngpà wǒde Yīngwén bù xíng.
B: Búdàn shuōde bù hǎo, yǒu shíhou yě tǐngbudǒng.
 4. A: Náli, náli.
A: Nín shuōde gēn Měiguó rén yíyàng hǎo.
 5. *A: Zěnmeyàng? Liùdiǎn bàn duì nín fāngbian bu fāngbian?
B: Fāngbian, fāngbian.
 6. A: Wǒ méi·qǐng shénme rén.
Hěn suíbiàn.
B: Nà jiù xiān xiè le.
- Section Chief Huáng, are you free Saturday of next week?
I would like to invite you and your wife to come to our house for a simple meal.
Why is it necessary to be so polite?
It's not politeness.
I have a friend who has just come from America.
She is teaching economics at Taiwan University right now.
I would very much like to introduce the two of you.
That's wonderful!
I wish very much to talk with her.
However, I'm afraid that my English isn't good enough.
Not only don't I speak well, (but) sometimes I can't understand what I hear either.
Not at all, not at all.
You speak as well as an American.
How shall we do it? Would six-thirty be convenient for you?
That would be fine.
I haven't invited anyone special.
It's very informal.
Well then, I'll thank you in advance.

*The remaining sentences in this exchange occur on the C-1 tape.

ADDITIONAL REQUIRED VOCABULARY
(not presented on C-1 and P-1 tapes)

- | | |
|--------------|------------------------|
| 7. bù tóng | to be different |
| 8. chá | tea |
| 9. chī fàn | to eat, to have a meal |
| 10. dànshi | but |
| 11. érqiě | furthermore, moreover |
| 12. fàn | (cooked) rice |
| 13. hē | to drink |
| 14. jiāo shū | to teach |



VOCABULARY

biànfàn	a simple, informal meal
búdàn...yě	not only...but also
búguò	however, but
bù tóng	to be different
chá	tea
chī fàn	to eat, to have a meal
dànshi	but
érqiè	furthermore, moreover
fàn	(cooked) rice
hē	to drink
hébì	why is it necessary (to)
jiāo shū	to teach
jièshao	to introduce
kǒngpà	to be afraid that (something is or is not the case)
suíbiàn	to be informal/casual; as you like, as you wish, whatever suits you, "according to convenience"
tài hǎo le!	wonderful!
tǐngbudǒng	cannot understand
tǐngdedǒng	can understand
xǐwàng (xiwang)	to hope, to wish to
yíyàng	to be alike/equal
yǒu shíhou (yǒu shihou)	sometimes

(introduced on C-2 tape)

cānjiā	to attend
dǎ (ge) diànhuà	to make a phone call
hǎode duō	much better
tǐng diànhuà	to answer the phone
yānhuo	fireworks display
yóuyuánhuì	carnival
zhèng hǎo	just right

REFERENCE NOTES

1. A: Huáng Kēzhāng, nín xiàge
Xìngqīliù yǒu gōngfu ma?
A: Wǒ xiàng qǐng nín hé nín
fūrén dào wǒmen jiā lái
chī ge biànfàn.
- Section Chief Huáng, are you free
Saturday of next week?
I would like to invite you and your
wife to come to our house for a
simple meal.

Notes on No. 1

Xiàge Xìngqīliù means "Saturday of next week." "Saturday of this week" is zhèige Xìngqīliù, and "Saturday of last week" is shàngge Xìngqīliù.*

Chī ge biànfàn: Here the verb chī, "to eat [something]," takes the object (yì)ge biànfàn, "a simple/informal family meal." When talking about the general activity of eating, however, use chī with the general object fàn, literally "(cooked) rice": chī fàn, "to eat"

The word biànfàn is used as a modest description in inviting guests for a meal served in the home. The meal is generally "simple" only in the sense of not being a banquet. A Chinese family meal usually consists of several dishes plus a soup.

2. B: Nín hébì zhèème kèqi?
A: Bú shi kèqi.
A: Wǒ yǒu yíge péngyou gāng
cóng Měiguó lái.
A: Tā xiānzài zài Táiwān Dàxué
jiāo jīngjixué.
A: Wǒ hěn xiǎng gěi nǐmen
liǎngwèi jièshao jièshao.
- Why is it necessary to be so polite?
It's not politeness.
I have a friend who has just come
from America.
She is teaching economics at Taiwan
University right now.
I would very much like to introduce
the two of you.

*The words "this," "next," and "last" in English are often ambiguous. "This" sometimes means "just past," sometimes "the coming," and sometimes "of next week." "Next" sometimes means "the coming" and sometimes means "of next week." "Last" sometimes means "just past" and sometimes means "of last week." In Chinese, however, zhèige usually means "of this week"; xiàge, "of next week"; and shàngge, "of last week." But ambiguities do sometimes arise.

Some Chinese consider that the week begins on Sunday. Probably most Chinese, however, consider Monday the first day of the week.

Notes on No. 2

Hébì is a somewhat formal way of saying "Why is it necessary to...?" Hé is a literary word for "why." Bì is a literary word for "must." (You may recognize it from bú bì, "need not," "to be unnecessary.")

Notice that the first speaker in exchange 2 does not respond to the dinner invitation with an immediate "Thank you, I would love to," as one might do in English. Instead, the Chinese prefer the equivalent of "That's too kind of you" or "Oh, you really shouldn't." When you receive an indefinite invitation (like "I hope you can come over to my house for dinner some day"), do not ask immediately for the date and time. Rather, you should thank the person for his politeness and say that you also hope that you can get together. Vague invitations may simply be in superficial accordance with the rules of etiquette, and you might put your acquaintance on the spot by accepting.

Bú shi kèqi is the appropriate response when a person suggests that you are treating him too politely.

Jiāo, "to teach," is a verb which requires a general object when no specific object is mentioned. Contrast jiāo shū, "to teach," with jiāo jīngjixué, "to teach economics."

Nǐmen liǎngwèi means "the two of you," or "you two." The other plural pronouns may be used similarly:

Tāmen sìge rén dōu yǐjīng Those four have all been there already.
qùguo le.

Tāmen sānge rén dōu xiǎng All three of them are planning to
niàn lìshǐ. study history.

A number phrase may also follow a list of nouns or pronouns in Chinese. Either the listing or the number is usually omitted in the English translation.

Wǒ, nǐ, tā sānge rén dōu qù, Why don't all three of us go?
hǎo bu hǎo?

Lǐ Xiānsheng gēn Wáng Both Mr. Lǐ and Mr. Wáng (the two of
Xiānsheng liǎngwèi dōu them) called me.
gěi wo dǎle diànhuà le.

Gěi nǐmen liǎngwèi jièshao jièshao: There are two things to note in this sentence. First of all, while the English language "introduces two people TO each other," the Chinese language "introduces FOR the two people," gěi...jièshao. Secondly, the speaker has chosen to repeat the verb jièshao. In a sentence expressing the speaker's desired course of action, the reduplicated form of the verb makes the statement less blunt and demanding.

3. B: Nà tài hǎo le!
 B: Hěn xiāng gēn ta tǎntan.
 B: Búguò, kǒngpà wǒde Yīngwén
 bù xǐng.
 B: Búdàn shuōde bù hǎo, yǒu
 shíhou yě tǐngbudǒng.
- That's wonderful!
 I wish very much to talk with her.
 However, I'm afraid that my English
 isn't good enough.
 Not only don't I speak well, (but)
 sometimes I can't understand what
 I hear either.

Notes on No. 3

Tài hǎo le, "wonderful," or, more literally, "too good." You have seen tài translated as "excessively," or "too": "It's too expensive!" Tài guì le! In other contexts, tài simply indicates an extreme degree and is translated as "very." When used this way, tài is commonly heavily stressed.

Zhèiběn shū zhēn shi tài yǒu This book is really very interesting!
 yìsi le!

Búguò, "however," is often interchangeable with kěshì, "but," and is therefore used more frequently than the English "however."

Kǒngpà means "to be afraid that [something is/is not the case]." It sometimes means "probably," as in Zhèiběn shū kǒngpà shi tāde, "This book is probably his."

Búdàn...yě... is equivalent to the English "not only...but also...." Here are some examples:

Tā búdàn huì shuō Zhōngwén,
yě huì shuō Rìwén.

Not only can he speak Chinese, but he
 can also speak Japanese.

Tā búdàn bù xǐhuan hóngde,
yě bù xǐhuan lánđe.

Not only doesn't he like the red one,
but he doesn't like the blue one
either.

Tǐngbudǒng, "can't understand": The verb dǒng is used to indicate the result in a compound verb of result. Here is another example of dǒng used in this way:

Zhōngwén bāozhǐ nǐ kàndedǒng Can you read (and understand) Chinese
 kānbudǒng? newspapers?

Shuōde bù hǎo VS. tǐngbudǒng: The many ways in which one-syllable Chinese verbs may be combined to make patterns and compounds can be confusing. In No. 3, you see both an action verb and its manner adverb (in the negative), shuōde bù hǎo, and a compound verb of result (in its "unable" form), tǐngbudǒng. Compare these two forms:

ACTION				
VERB	MARKER	NEG.	ADV.	MANNER
shuō	-DE	bù		hǎo
shuō	-DE		hěn	hǎo

ACTION MARKER or NEG.		
VERB	(not both)	RESULT
tǐng	-bù	-dǒng
tǐng	-de	-dǒng

The marker de is always part of the manner adverb expression but alternates with bù in compound verbs of result. Manner adverb expressions expand to allow not only for negation but also for additional adverbs such as hěn and tài. Compound verbs of result cannot do this. There are always three, and only three, parts to the compound verb of result.

4. A: Náli, náli.
A: Nín shuōde gēn Měiguō rén yíyàng hǎo.
Not at all, not at all.
You speak as well as an American.
5. A: Zěnmeyàng? Liùdiǎn bàn duì nín fāngbiān bu fāngbiān?
B: Fāngbiān, fāngbiān.
How shall we do it? Would six-thirty
be convenient for you?
That would be fine.

Notes on Nos. 4-5

Gēn...yíyàng hǎo: yíyàng is an adjectival verb meaning "to be the same." When a sentence tells you in what respect the compared items are alike, yíyàng acts as an adverb and may be translated as "equally."

Wǒmen liǎngge rénde chē	yíyàng.
(the cars belonging to the two of us	alike)

"Our cars are alike."

Wǒmen liǎngge rénde chē	yíyàng guì.
(the cars belonging to the two of us	equally expensive)

"Our cars are equally expensive."

The area of comparability may be described by predicates other than adjectival verbs.

Tāmen liǎngge rén	dōu	yíyàng	xǐhuan	niàn shū.
(the two of them	both	equally	like	to study)

"The two of them are equally studious."

The items being compared may be expressed separately, using gēn. In this case, gēn is the prepositional verb meaning "with." The item preceding gēn is compared WITH the object of gēn.

Wǒde chē	gēn	tāde chē	yíyàng.
(my car	with	his car	alike)

"My car is like his."

Gēn may be used to compare nouns, pronouns, noun phrases, and clauses. Often, one of the two phrases or clauses is a shorter form of the other.

Nǐ shuōde	gēn	Měiguó rén (shuōde)	yíyàng	hǎo.
(you speak	with	American [speak]	equally	good)

"You speak as well as an American."

Wǒde chē	gēn	tāde (chē)	yíyàng.
(my car	with	his [car]	alike)

"My car is like his (car)."

Nǐ (kāide)	gēn	wǒ	kāide	yíyàng	kuài.
(you [drive]	with	me	drive	equally	fast)

"You drive as fast as I do."

6. A: Wǒ méi qǐng shénme rén. Hěn I haven't invited anyone special.
suíbiān. It's very informal.
B: Nà jiù xiān xiè le. Well then, I'll thank you in advance.

Notes on No. 6

Méi qǐng shénme rén: In this sentence, shénme is not the question word "what" but is the indefinite "any." When used with bù or méi, shénme rén means "anyone special," or "anyone in particular." All question words may follow the verbs in negative statements to give similar meanings. Here are some examples of "any special" meanings:

- | | |
|--------------------------------------|---|
| Wǒ <u>méi</u> chī <u>shénme</u> fàn. | I didn't eat <u>much of anything</u> . |
| Wǒ <u>méi</u> gēn <u>shéi</u> qù. | I didn't go with <u>anybody special</u> . |
| Wǒ <u>méi</u> dào <u>nár</u> qù. | I didn't go <u>anyplace in particular</u> . |

Wǒ méiyou duōshao qián.

I don't have any money to speak of.

Wǒ bù yào jǐge.

I don't want but a few. (I want only a few.)

Suíbiàn is a frequently used expression which has connotations of "casual," as contrasted with kèqi, "proper" or "formal." Literally, suíbiàn means "according to convenience." Here are some examples:

Zěnme zuò?

How shall we do it?

Suíbiàn.

However you like.

Suíbiàn shénme shíhou lái.

Come anytime you like.

Suíbiàn zuò nǎr dōu kěyì.

You may sit anywhere you like.

Nà jiù xiān xiè le: In this sentence, nà is acting as an adverb meaning "in that case," "if so," or "then." The English translation "I'll thank you in advance, then" is very formal. You would be more likely to say something like "Great. I'm looking forward to it."

7. bù tóng	to be different
8. chá	tea
9. chī fàn	to eat, to have a meal
10. dànshi	but
11. érqiě	furthermore, moreover
12. fàn	(cooked) rice
13. hē	to drink
14. jiāo shū	to teach

Notes on Additional Required Vocabulary

Bù tóng may be used in much the same way as bù yíyàng. Note that bù tóng occurs only in the negative. (There is no tóng.)

Shànghǎi huà hé Běijīng huà The Shànghǎi dialect and the Běijīng dialect are very different.
hěn bù tóng.

Chī fàn, "to eat," is an example of a verb plus a general object used to express a general activity. The verb chī may also take specific objects, such as miàn, "noodles."

Dànshi, "but," is used much like kěshì, "but."

Héběi rén tǐngdedǒng Běijīng Can people from Héběi understand the Běijīng dialect?
huà ma?

Tǐngdedǒng, dànshi Héběi huà Yes, but the Héběi dialect and the
hē Běijīng huà bù yíyàng. Běijīng dialect are different.

Érqiě, "furthermore," "moreover": Use érqiě at the beginning of a sentence or clause.

Zhèige huāpíng tài guì, érqiě This vase is too expensive, and
yě tài dà le. Wǒ bù xiǎng furthermore it's too big. I don't
mǎi. want to buy it.

Fàn, "(cooked) rice": The definition of fàn is qualified as "cooked" because the Chinese use several words for "rice," depending on whether it is in the field, ready to cook, or on the table.

Jiāo shù is a verb plus a general object meaning "to teach." Jiāo may be used without its general object, as in jiāo Zhōngwén, "teach the Chinese language."

DRILLS

A. Substitution Drill

1. Speaker: Huáng Kēzhǎng, nǐ míngtiān wǎnshang yǒu gōngfu ma?
(cue) míngtiān zǎoshang
(Section Chief Huáng,
are you free tomorrow
evening?)
You: Huáng Kēzhǎng, nǐ míngtiān zǎoshang yǒu gōngfu ma?
(Section Chief Huáng,
are you free tomorrow morning?)
2. Huáng Kēzhǎng, nǐ míngtiān zǎoshang yǒu gōngfu ma?
Xǐngqīsì
3. Huáng Kēzhǎng, nǐ Xǐngqīsì yǒu gōngfu ma?
jǐntiān wǎnshang
4. Huáng Kēzhǎng, nǐ jǐntiān wǎnshang yǒu gōngfu ma?
xià Xǐngqīliù
5. Huáng Kēzhǎng, nǐ xià Xǐngqīliù yǒu gōngfu ma?
zhèige Xǐngqīwǔ
6. Huáng Kēzhǎng, nǐ zhèige Xǐngqīwǔ yǒu gōngfu ma?
zhèige yuè qíhào
7. Huáng Kēzhǎng, nǐ zhèige yuè qíhào yǒu gōngfu ma?

B. Expansion Drill

1. Speaker: Wǒ xiǎng qǐng nín.
(cue) wǒmen jiā
(I would like to invite you.)
OR Wǒ xiǎng qǐng nín.
(cue) fànguǎnr
(I would like to invite you.)
2. Tā xiǎng qǐng nín.
Mínzú Fàndiàn
3. Wǒ xiǎng qǐng nín.
wǒ fùmǔ jiā
4. Wǒ xiǎng qǐng nín.
Běijīng Fàndiàn
5. Wǒ xiǎng qǐng nín.
nèige fànguǎnr
6. Wǒ xiǎng qǐng nín.
wǒ jiā

- You: Wǒ xiǎng qǐng nín dào wǒmen jiā lái chī ge biànfàn.
(I would like to invite you to our house for a simple meal.)
- Wǒ xiǎng qǐng nín dào fànguǎnr qù chī ge biànfàn.
(I would like to invite you to go to a restaurant for a simple meal.)
- Tā xiǎng qǐng nín dào Mínzú Fàndiàn qù chī ge biànfàn.
- Wǒ xiǎng qǐng nín dào wǒ fùmǔ jiā lái chī ge biànfàn.
- Wǒ xiǎng qǐng nín dào Běijīng Fàndiàn qù chī ge biànfàn.
- Wǒ xiǎng qǐng nín dào nèige fànguǎnr qù chī ge biànfàn.
- Wǒ xiǎng qǐng nín dào wǒ jiā lái chī ge biànfàn.

C. Response Drill

1. Speaker: Tā zài Táiwān Dàxué gōngzuò ma?
(cue) jīngjixué
(Does he work at Taiwan University?)
2. Tā zài Dézhōu Dàxué gōngzuò ma?
lìshǐ
3. Lǐ Xiānsheng zài Jiāzhōu Dàxué gōngzuò ma? zhèngzhixué
4. Chén Xiānsheng zài Bīnzhōu Dàxué gōngzuò ma? Zhōngwén
5. Andésēn Xiānsheng zài Táiwān Dàxué gōngzuò ma?
Yīngguo wénxué

- You: Duì le. Tā zài Táiwān Dàxué jiāo jīngjixué.
(That's right. He teaches economics at Taiwan University.)
- Duì le. Tā zài Dézhōu Dàxué jiāo lìshǐ.
- Duì le. Tā zài Jiāzhōu Dàxué jiāo zhèngzhixué.
- Duì le. Tā zài Bīnzhōu Dàxué jiāo Zhōngwén.
- Duì le. Tā zài Táiwān Dàxué jiāo Yīngguo wénxué.

6. Wáng Xiānsheng zài Táiwān Dàxué
gōngzuò ma?
Zhōngguo wénxué
7. Zhào Xiāojie zài Táiwān Dàxué
gōngzuò ma?
Zhōngguo lìshǐ

Duì le. Tā zài Táiwān Dàxué jiāo
Zhōngguo wénxué.

Duì le. Tā zài Táiwān Dàxué jiāo
Zhōngguo lìshǐ.

D. Transformation Drill

1. Speaker: Wǒ gěi nǐmen jièshao
jièshao.
(cue) Wáng Tóngzhì
(I'll introduce you.)

You: Wǒ hěn xiǎng gěi nǐmen gēn
Wáng Tóngzhì jièshao jièshao.
(I would very much like to
introduce you and Comrade
Wáng.)

2. Wǒ gěi nǐmen jièshao jièshao.
Liú Tóngzhì

Wǒ hěn xiǎng gěi nǐmen gēn Liú
Tóngzhì jièshao jièshao.

3. Wǒ gěi nǐmen jièshao jièshao.
Zhào Tóngzhì

Wǒ hěn xiǎng gěi nǐmen gēn Zhào
Tóngzhì jièshao jièshao.

4. Wǒ gěi nǐmen jièshao jièshao.
Zhāng Xiānsheng

Wǒ hěn xiǎng gěi nǐmen gēn Zhāng
Xiānsheng jièshao jièshao.

5. Wǒ gěi nǐmen jièshao jièshao.
Yáng Nǚshì

Wǒ hěn xiǎng gěi nǐmen gēn Yáng
Nǚshì jièshao jièshao.

6. Wǒ gěi nǐmen jièshao jièshao.
Zhāng Kēzhāng

Wǒ hěn xiǎng gěi nǐmen gēn Zhāng
Kēzhāng jièshao jièshao.

7. Wǒ gěi nǐmen jièshao jièshao.
Lǐ Shàoxiào

Wǒ hěn xiǎng gěi nǐmen gēn Lǐ
Shàoxiào jièshao jièshao.

E. Expansion Drill

1. Speaker: Tā tīngbujiàn.
(cue) kànbujiàn
(He can't hear.)
2. Tā shuōbuduì. tīngbudǒng
3. Tā chībuhǎo. hēbuhǎo
4. Tā shuōbuduì. xiěbuduì
5. Tā kànbudǒng. tīngbudǒng
6. Tā tīngbudǒng. shuōbuduì
7. Tā kànbujiàn. tīngbujiàn

You: Tā bùdàn tīngbujiàn yě
kànbujiàn.
(Not only can't he hear, [but]
he can't see either.)

Tā bùdàn shuōbuduì yě tīngbudǒng.
Tā bùdàn chībuhǎo yě hēbuhǎo.
Tā bùdàn shuōbuduì yě xiěbuduì.
Tā bùdàn kànbudǒng yě tīngbudǒng.
Tā bùdàn tīngbudǒng yě shuōbuduì.
Tā bùdàn kànbujiàn yě tīngbujiàn.

F. Combination Drill

1. Speaker: Tā shuōde bù hǎo. Tā
tīngbudǒng.
(He speaks poorly. He
can't understand.)

OR Tā shuōde bù hǎo. Wǒ
shuōde bù hǎo.
(He speaks poorly. I
speak poorly.)

2. Tā niànde hǎo. Tā xiědehǎo.
3. Tā niànde hǎo. Wǒ niànde hǎo.
4. Tā tīngbudǒng. Tā shuōbuhǎo.
5. Tā kāide bù hǎo. Wǒ kāide bù
hǎo.
6. Tā kànbujiàn. Tā tīngbudǒng.

You: Tā bùdàn shuōde bù hǎo yě
tīngbudǒng.
(He not only speaks poorly,
[but] he can't understand
either.)

Bùdàn tā shuōde bù hǎo wǒ yě
shuōde bù hǎo.
(Not only does he speak poorly,
[but] I speak poorly too.)

Tā bùdàn niànde hǎo yě xiědehǎo.
Bùdàn tā niànde hǎo wǒ yě niànde hǎo.
Tā bùdàn tīngbudǒng yě shuōbuhǎo.
Bùdàn tā kāide bù hǎo wǒ yě kāide
bù hǎo.
Tā bùdàn kànbujiàn yě tīngbudǒng.

G. Transformation Drill

1. Speaker: Wǒ bù néng dào Zhōngguo qù. Wǒde Zhōngwén bù xíng.
(I can't go to China.
My Chinese isn't good enough.)
2. Tā bù kěyì xué Zhōngwén. Tā méiyou gōngfu.
3. Wǒ bù kěyì mǎi dōngxi. Wǒde qián bù gòu.
4. Wǒ bù néng qù kàn péngyou. Wǒ méiyou gōngfu.
5. Wǒ bù néng shuō Zhōngguo huà. Wǒde Zhōngguo huà bù xíng.
6. Wǒ bù néng gēn tā qù chī fàn. Wǒ méiyou shíjiān.
7. Wǒ bù kěyì qù kāi huì. Wǒ tǐngbudǒng tāmen shuōde huà.

You: Wǒ hěn xiāng dào Zhōngguo qù, búguò kǒngpà wǒde Zhōngwén bù xíng.

(I hope very much to go to China, but I'm afraid my Chinese isn't good enough.)

Tā hěn xiāng xué Zhōngwén, búguò kǒngpà tā méiyou gōngfu.

Wǒ hěn xiāng mǎi dōngxi, búguò kǒngpà wǒde qián bù gòu.

Wǒ hěn xiāng qù kàn péngyou, búguò kǒngpà wǒ méiyou gōngfu.

Wǒ hěn xiāng shuō Zhōngguo huà, búguò kǒngpà wǒde Zhōngguo huà bù xíng.

Wǒ hěn xiāng gēn tā qù chī fàn, búguò kǒngpà wǒ méiyou shíjiān.

Wǒ hěn xiāng qù kāi huì, búguò kǒngpà wǒ tǐngbudǒng tāmen shuōde huà.

H. Transformation Drill

1. Speaker: Nǐde chá gēn tāde yíyàng duō.
(cue) hé
(You have as much tea as he does.)
2. Nǐde dōngxi gēn tāde yíyàng piányi. mǎi
3. Nǐde shū gēn tāde yíyàng duō. niàn
4. Nǐde shū gēn tāde yíyàng hǎo. jiāo

You: Nǐ hē chá, héde gēn tā yíyàng duō.

(You drink as much tea as he does.)

Nǐ mǎi dōngxi, mǎide gēn tā yíyàng piányi.

Nǐ niàn shū, niānde gēn tā yíyàng duō.

Nǐ jiāo shū, jiāode gēn tā yíyàng hǎo.

5. Nǐde fàn gēn tāde yíyàng duō.
chī
Nǐ chī fàn, chīde gēn tā yíyàng duō.
6. Nǐde diànhuà gēn tāde yíyàng duō.
dǎ
Nǐ dǎ diànhuà, dǎde gēn tā yíyàng duō.
7. Nǐde Zhōngguo huà gēn tāde yíyàng hǎo.
shuō
Nǐ shuō Zhōngguo huà, shuōde gēn tā yíyàng hǎo.

I. Response Drill

1. Speaker: Nǐ qǐngle jǐge rén?
(How many people did you invite?)
OR Tā hē shénme?
(What does he drink?)
You: Wǒ méi qǐng jǐge rén.
(I didn't invite many at all.)
Tā bù hē shénme.
(He doesn't drink much of anything.)
2. Nǐ qǐng shéi? Wǒ bù qǐng shéi.
3. Tā mǎile jǐběn shū? Tā méi mǎi jǐběn shū.
4. Nǐ qǐng shénme rén? Wǒ bù qǐng shénme rén.
5. Tā dào nǎr qù le? Tā méi dào nǎr qù.
6. Nǐ yǒu duōshao qián? Wǒ méiyǒu duōshao qián.

UNIT 4

REFERENCE LIST

1. A: Huáng Kēzhǎng, Huáng Tàitai, huānyíng, huānyíng. Section Chief Huáng, Mrs. Huáng-- welcome.
A: Qǐng jìn. Please come in.
2. B: Fù Tàitai, nín hǎo? How are you, Mrs. Franklin?
B: Zhè shi yìdiǎn xiǎo yìsi. Here is a small token of appreciation.
3. B: Wǒ zhīdào nín xǐhuan shānshuǐ huà. I know you like landscape paintings.
B: Tèbié qǐng péngyou gěi nín huàle yìzhāng. I asked a friend to paint one especially for you.
*A: Nín zhēn shi tài kèqi. Xièxie. You are really too polite. Thanks.
4. A: Zhèiwei shi Hé Jiàoshòu, zài Táidà jiāo jǐngjixué. This is Professor Hollins, who teaches economics at Taiwan University.
A: Hé Jiàoshòu, zhèiwei shi Huáng Kēzhǎng, zài Táiwān Yínháng gōngzuò. Professor Hollins, this is Section Chief Huáng, who works at the Bank of Taiwan.
A: Zhèiwei shi Huáng Tàitai. This is Mrs. Huáng.
5. B: Jiǔyǎng, jiǔyǎng. Glad to meet you.
B: Nín láile duō jiǔ le? How long have you been here?
C: Jiǔyǎng. Wǒ gāng lái liǎngge yuè. Glad to meet you. It has been only two months since I came.
6. C: Hái yǒu hěn duō bù shóuxide dìfang. There is still much I'm not familiar with.
C: Yǐhòu hái yào xiàng nín qǐngjiào. Later I'll need to request more advice from you.

*The remaining sentences in this exchange occur on the C-1 tape.

7. B: Náli, náli. Not at all, not at all.
B: Xīwang yǐhòu yǒu jīhui duō I hope that in the future we will
 jiànmiàn. have an opportunity to meet more.

ADDITIONAL REQUIRED VOCABULARY
(not presented on C-1 and P-1 tapes)

8. fāngfǎ method, way, means
9. fǎzì method, way
10. huàr painting (Běijīng pronunciation)
11. qǐng zuò please sit down
12. shèhuìxué sociology
13. túshūguǎn library
14. zuò to sit

VOCABULARY

fāngfǎ	method, way, means
fázi	method, way (Beijing)
huà	to paint
huà(r) (yìzhāng)	a painting
huānyíng	to welcome
jiànniàn	to meet someone, to see someone
jiàoshǒu	professor
jìn	to enter
jiǔyǎng	glad to meet you
qǐngjiào	to ask advice, to consult
qǐng zuò	please sit down
shānshuǐ	mountains and rivers, scenery with hills and water
shānshuǐ huà(r) (yìzhāng)	landscape painting
shèhuìxué	sociology
shóuxi	to be familiar
Táidà	Taiwan University
tèbié	especially
túshūguǎn	library
xiàng	towards; from
xiǎo yìsi	a token of appreciation
zuò	to sit

(introduced on C-2 and P-2 tapes)

biǎoyǎn	to give a demonstration
bú dà hǎo mǎi	not very easy to buy
duì...shóuxi	to be familiar with
Jiàoyubù	Ministry of Education
mǎi cài	to buy groceries
sòng gěi	to give to
xǐ yíshang	to wash clothes
yánjiu	to study, to do research
yōuér yuán	kindergarten
yóu huà	oil painting
zhǎnlǎn	exhibition
zhàogu	to take care of
zuò fàn	to cook
zuò yè	homework

REFERENCE NOTES

1. A: Huáng Kēzhǎng, Huáng Tàitai, huānyíng, huānyíng. Section Chief Huáng, Mrs. Huáng-- welcome.
A: Qǐng jìn. Please come in.
2. B: Fù Tàitai, nín hǎo? How are you, Mrs. Franklin?
B: Zhè shì yìdiǎn xiǎo yìsi. Here is a small token of appreciation.

Note on Nos. 1-2

Xiǎo yìsi: You have already seen yìsi in the expression yǒu yìsi, "to be interesting." Yìsi means "meaning," "significance," "intention," "idea." In No. 2, above, xiǎo yìsi (literally, "small [good] intent") is an idiomatic expression meaning "a small (token of my) feelings of appreciation."

3. B: Wǒ zhīdào nín xǐhuan shān-shuǐ huà. I know you like landscape paintings.
B: Tèbié qǐng péngyou gěi nín huàle yìzhāng. I asked a friend to paint one especially for you.
A: Nín zhēn shi tài kèqì. You are really too polite. Thanks.
Xièxie.
A: Lái, wǒ gěi nǐmen jièshao jièshao. Come. I'll introduce the two of you.

Notes on No. 3

Shānshuǐ, "mountains and rivers," "scenery with hills and water," is a compound made up of shān, "mountain," and shuǐ, "water." In shānshuǐ, shuǐ refers to rivers or lakes.

Tèbié qǐng péngyou gěi nín huàle yìzhāng: Notice that the verb huà is followed by the completion marker le. For this reason, the sentence means that the painting has been finished. The completed-action sense of huàle might be captured by looser translations of the sentence, like "I asked a friend, and he painted one for you" and "I asked a friend, who painted one for you."

The sentence Wǒ tèbié qǐng péngyou gěi nín huà yìzhāng, without le, does not indicate whether the painting has been finished or not. The sentence might be used when a speaker thinks that a painting has not yet been finished.

Zhēn shi tài kèqì, "really too polite," is a variation of Nín zhēn tài kèqì. Shi is sometimes used simply to show that the subject of a sentence fits the description that follows.

4. A: Zhèiwei shi Hé Jiàoshòu, zài Táidà jiāo jīngjixué. This is Professor Hollins, who teaches economics at Taiwan University.
A: Hé Jiàoshòu, zhèiwei shi Huáng Kēzhǎng, zài Táiwān Yínháng gōngzuò. Professor Hollins, this is Section Chief Huáng, who works at the Bank of Taiwan.
A: Zhèiwei shi Huáng Tàitai. This is Mrs. Huáng.

Notes on No. 4

Jiàoshòu, "professor": The first syllable in this word means "teaching." Notice that the tone on jiào is different from the tone on the verb "to teach," jiāo.

Táidà is the abbreviation for Táiwān Dàxué, "Taiwan University."

Zhèiwei shi Huáng Kēzhǎng, zài Táiwān Yínháng gōngzuò looks like a run-on sentence, with the pronoun tā dropped from the second part of the sentence. In Chinese, this is a perfectly good way to add a second clause to a sentence. To characterize a person or thing just identified, the Chinese simply attach a descriptive sentence and omit the subject. You have already learned this pattern: Wángfǔjīng Dàjiē yǒu yige Xīnhuá Shūdiàn, hěn dà. Here are some additional examples:

Tā tāitai shi Rìběn rén, His wife is Japanese; she is in
xiānzài zài Shànghǎi. Shànghǎi now.

Wǒ yǒu yige péngyou xìng Wú, I have a friend named Wú who teaches
zài Dōnghǎi Dàxué jiāo shù, at Dōnghǎi University. He is
míngnián xiāng dào Měiguó qù. planning to go to America next
year.

5. B: Jiǔyāng, jiǔyāng. Glad to meet you.
 B: Nín láile duō jiǔ le? How long have you been here?
 C: Jiǔyāng. Wǒ gāng lái Glad to meet you. It has been only
 liangge yuè. two months since I came.

Notes on No. 5

Jiǔyǎng means, literally, "I have looked up to you for a long time" or "I have looked forward to meeting you." It is used when meeting someone of higher status. Because jiǔyǎng implies a status difference, the expression is not often used in the PRC.

Gāng, "only just": You have learned the sentence Wǒ láile liǎngge yuè le, "I have been here two months now." In the last sentence of exchange 5, notice that no le is needed. The focus has shifted from the coming to the shortness of the period; that is, the focus is on gāng.

6. C: Hái yǒu hěn duō bù shóuxide
dìfang.
C: Yǐhòu hái yào xiàng nín
qǐngjiào.

There is still much I'm not familiar with.
Later I'll need to request more advice from you.

Notes on No. 6

Shóuxi, "to be familiar [with the details of something]," is also pronounced shúxi.

No. 6. Thus shóuxide dìfang means "areas/aspects one is familiar with."

Xiàng nín qǐngjiào is a polite way of requesting advice from someone--for example, a teacher, an advisor, or a senior colleague. Here, the prepositional verb xiàng means "from." (You learned xiàng as "towards" in the Directions Module.) Literally, it means "facing." Less formally, you may also say gēn nín qǐngjiào. Qǐngjiào (literally, "request instruction") may be reduplicated or used with an object in sentences like the following:

- Wǒ yào gēn nín qǐngjiào yíjiàn shì. I would like to consult with you about something.
Wǒ yào gēn nín qǐngjiào qǐngjiào.

Yǐhòu hái yào...: In this sentence, hái means "still more," or "additionally."

7. B: Náli, náli.
 B: Xíwang yǐhòu yǒu jīhui duō
 jiànmiàn.
- Not at all, not at all.
 I hope that in the future we will
 have an opportunity to meet more.

Note on No. 7

The adjectival verb duō, "to be much," "to be many," is used in No. 7 as an adverb meaning "much," "more." Shǎo may be used in the same way.

- | | |
|-----------------------------|--|
| Kāfēi bù néng duō hē. | One must not drink too much coffee. |
| Nǐ duō chī diǎnr ba. | Eat a little more. |
| Tā duō zhùle liǎngtiān. | He stayed two days longer. |
| Wǒ shǎo mǎile yìzhāng piào. | I bought one ticket too few.
(more literally, "I underbought by one ticket.") |
| Tā shuō tā yào shǎo chī. | He says he wants to eat less (cut down on eating). |

- | | |
|---------------|----------------------------------|
| 8. fāngfǎ | method, way, means |
| 9. fázi | method, way |
| 10. huàr | painting (Běijīng pronunciation) |
| 11. qǐng zuò | please have a seat |
| 12. shèhuìxué | sociology |
| 13. túshūguǎn | library |
| 14. zuò | to sit |

Notes on Additional Required Vocabulary

Here are a few sentences illustrating some of the words:

- | | |
|--|--|
| Nǐde shèhuìxué xuéde zhènme
hǎo! Nǐ yòng shénme fāngfǎ
niānde? | You learned your sociology so well!
How do you study it? |
| Měitiān zài túshūguǎn sīge
zhōngtóu. | I spend four hours in the library everyday. |
| Ài! Wǒ méiyou fázi zài
túshūguǎn zuò sīge
zhōngtóu. | Boy! There's no way I can sit in the library for four hours. |

VOCABULARY BOOSTER

Opposites

ānjìng	rènao
to be peaceful	to be lively to be bustling to be noisy
cháng	duǎn
to be long	to be short
cōngming	bèn
to be intelligent to be bright	to be stupid to be foolish
dà	xiǎo
to be large	to be small
dàodá	líkāi
to arrive to reach	to leave
duì	cuò
to be correct	to make a mistake to be wrong
gānjìng (gānjing)	zāng
to be clean	to be dirty
gāoxìng	ǎi
to be happy	to be short (of stature)
gōngzuò	nángrǎo
to work	to feel sorry to feel bad to be grieved
hǎo	xiūxi
to be good to be well	to rest to relax
jiǎndān	huài
to be simple	to be bad
fùzá (fǔzá)	
	to be complicated to be complex

jiànkāng	yǒu bìng
to be healthy	to be ill to be sick
kuān	zhǎi
to be wide	to be narrow
to be broad	
lái	qù
to come	to go
lèi	yǒu jīngshen
to be tired	to be lively to be spirited to be vigorous
lěng	rè
to be cold	to be hot
liángkuai	nuǎnhuo
to be cool	to be warm
mǎn	kōng
to be full	to be vacant to be empty
màn	kuài
to be slow	to be fast
máng	xián
to be busy	to be idle to be unoccupied
niánqīng	lǎo
to be young	to be old (in years)
piányi	guì
to be inexpensive	to be expensive
to be cheap	
piàoliang	nánkàn
to be beautiful	to be ugly
qiáng	ruò
to be strong	to be weak
róngyi	nán
to be easy	to be difficult
shēng	sǐ
to be born	to die

tián	kǔ
to be sweet	to be bitter
tíng	zǒu
to stop	to go
to halt	to walk
tuī	lā
to push	to pull
yuǎn	jìn
to be far	to be near
zǎo	wǎn
to be early	to be late
zhēn	jiǎ
to be true	to be false
to be real	to be fake
to be genuine	to be artificial

DRILLS

A. Transformation Drill

- | | |
|---|--|
| 1. Speaker: Wǒ xiǎng qǐng ta huà yìzhāng huàr.
(I'm thinking of asking him to paint a painting.) | You: Wǒ tèbié qǐng ta huàle yìzhāng huàr.
(I asked him especially to paint a painting.) |
| 2. Wǒ xiǎng qǐng ta chī yícì Zhōngguo fàn. | Wǒ tèbié qǐng ta chīle yícì Zhōngguo fàn. |
| 3. Wǒ xiǎng qǐng ta mǎi liǎngzhāng Táiběi dìtú. | Wǒ tèbié qǐng ta mǎile liǎngzhāng Táiběi dìtú. |
| 4. Wǒ xiǎng qǐng ta jiāo liǎngnián. | Wǒ tèbié qǐng ta jiāole liǎngnián. |
| 5. Wǒ xiǎng qǐng ta huà yìzhāng Zhōngguo huàr. | Wǒ tèbié qǐng ta huàle yìzhāng Zhōngguo huàr. |
| 6. Wǒ xiǎng qǐng ta lái yícì. | Wǒ tèbié qǐng ta láile yícì. |
| 7. Wǒ xiǎng qǐng ta kàn yícì diànyǐng. | Wǒ tèbié qǐng ta kànle yícì diànyǐng. |

B. Combination Drill

- | | |
|--|--|
| 1. Speaker: Tā shi Hé Jiàoshòu.
Tā zài Táidà jiāo jīngjixué.
(He is Professor Hé.
He teaches economics at Taiwan University.) | You: Zhèiwèi shi Hé Jiàozhòu, zài Táidà jiāo jīngjixué.
(This is Professor Hé, who teaches economics at Taiwan University.) |
| 2. Tā shi Wáng Kēzhāng. Tā zài Wàijiāobù gōngzuò. | Zhèiwèi shi Wáng Kēzhāng, zài Wàijiāobù gōngzuò. |
| 3. Tā shi Shěn Shàoxiào. Tā zài Wǔguānchù gōngzuò. | Zhèiwèi shi Shěn Shàoxiào, zài Wǔguānchù gōngzuò. |
| 4. Tā shi Lín Jiàoshòu. Tā zài Jiāzhōu Dàxué jiāo shū. | Zhèiwèi shi Lín Jiàoshòu, zài Jiāzhōu Dàxué jiāo shū. |

5. Tā shi Lǚ Kēzhǎng. Tā zài Táiwān Yínháng gōngzuò.
6. Tā shi Liú Xiǎojiě. Tā zài Táidà niàn shū.
7. Tā shi Hán Jiàoshòu. Tā zài Táidà jiāo zhèngzhixué.

- Zhèiwèi shi Lǚ Kēzhǎng, zài Táiwān Yínháng gōngzuò.
- Zhèiwèi shi Liú Xiǎojiě, zài Táidà niàn shū.
- Zhèiwèi shi Hán Jiàoshòu, zài Táidà jiāo zhèngzhixué.

C. Transformation Drill

1. Speaker: Yǒu hěn duō dìfang wǒ bù shǒuxi.
(There is much I'm not familiar with.)

OR Zài zhèr, yǒu hěn duō rén bù hē chá.
(There are many people here who don't drink tea.)

2. Yǒu hěn duō dìfang wǒ tǐngbudǒng.

3. Zài zhèr, yǒu hěn duō rén bù kàn bào.

4. Zài zhèr, yǒu hěn duō rén bù huì shuō Zhōngguo huà.

5. Yǒu hěn duō dìfang wǒ bù huì zuò.

6. Yǒu hěn duō dìfang wǒ kànbudǒng.

You: Wǒ hái yǒu hěn duō bù shǒuxide dìfang.

(There is still much I'm not familiar with.)

Zài zhèr, yǒu hěn duō bù hē cháde rén.
(There are many non-tea drinking people here.)

Wǒ hái yǒu hěn duō tǐngbudǒngde dìfang.

Zài zhèr, yǒu hěn duō bù kàn bàode rén.

Zài zhèr, yǒu hěn duō bù huì shuō Zhōngguo huàde rén.

Wǒ hái yǒu hěn duō bù huì zuòde dìfang.

Wǒ hái yǒu hěn duō kànbudǒngde dìfang.

D. Transformation Drill

1. Speaker: Wǒmen yǐhòu jiànmiànde jīhui hěn duō.
(We will have many more opportunities to meet in the future.)
You: Xīwàng yǐhòu yǒu jīhui duō jiànmiàn.
(I hope that in the future we will have an opportunity to meet more.)
2. Wǒ yǐhòu xiàng nín qǐngjiào de jīhui hěn duō.
Xīwàng yǐhòu yǒu jīhui duō xiàng nín qǐngjiào.
3. Wǒmen yǐhòu shuō Zhōngguo huà de jīhui hěn duō.
Xīwàng yǐhòu yǒu jīhui duō shuō Zhōngguo huà.
4. Wǒ yǐhòu xué Zhōngwénde jīhui hěn duō.
Xīwàng yǐhòu yǒu jīhui duō xué Zhōngwén.
5. Wǒmen yǐhòu láide jīhui hěn duō.
Xīwàng yǐhòu yǒu jīhui duō lái.
6. Wǒmen yǐhòu zài yìqǐde jīhui hěn duō.
Xīwàng yǐhòu yǒu jīhui duō zài yìqǐ.
7. Wǒ yǐhòu lǚxíngde jīhui hěn duō.
Xīwàng yǐhòu yǒu jīhui duō lǚxíng.

E. Expansion Drill

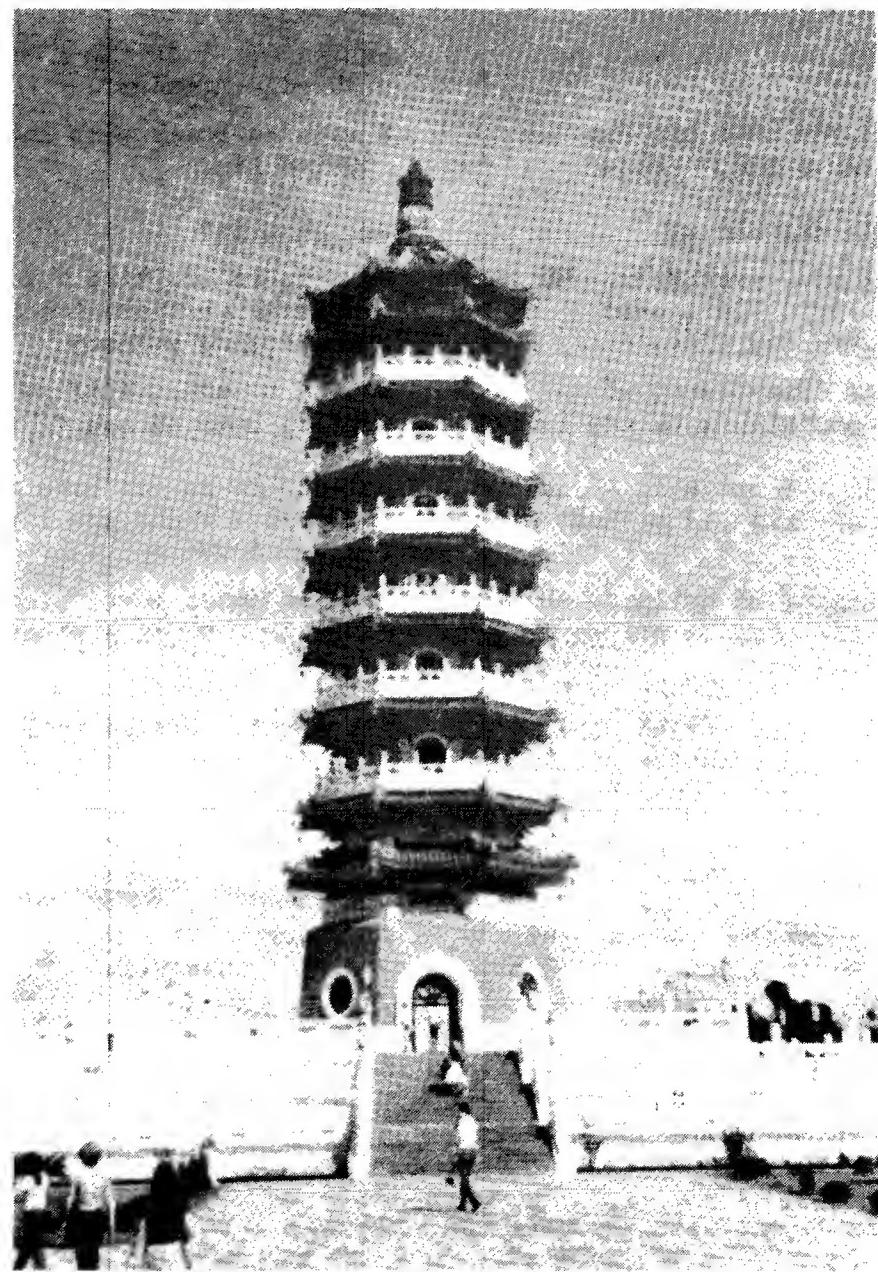
1. Speaker: Huáng Kēzhǎng, huānyíng, huānyíng.
(cue) zuò
(Section Chief Huáng, welcome, welcome.)
You: Huáng Kēzhǎng, huānyíng, huānyíng. Qǐng jìn, qǐng jìnlaí zuò.
(Section Chief Huáng, welcome, welcome. Please come in and sit down.)
2. Wáng Xiǎojiě, nín hǎo?
zuòzuo
Wáng Xiǎojiě, nín hǎo? Qǐng jìn, qǐng jìnlaí zuòzuo.
3. Lǐ Xiānsheng, nín hǎo?
hē yìdiǎn chá
Lǐ Xiānsheng, nín hǎo? Qǐng jìn, qǐng jìnlaí hē yìdiǎn chá.
4. Wú Kēzhǎng, nín hǎo? zuò
Wú Kēzhǎng, nín hǎo? Qǐng jìn, qǐng jìnlaí zuò.
5. Zhào Tàitai, huānyíng, huānyíng.
zuò
Zhào Tàitai, huānyíng, huānyíng. Qǐng jìn, qǐng jìnlaí zuò.

6. Zhāng Xiānsheng, Zhāng Tàitai,
nín hǎo? zuò yìhuǐr

Zhāng Xiānsheng, Zhāng Tàitai, nín
hǎo? Qǐng jìn, qǐng jìnlaì zuò
yìhuǐr.

7. Qián Kēzhǎng, hǎo jiǔ bù jiàn.
zuòzuo

Qián Kēzhǎng, hǎo jiǔ bù jiàn.
Qǐng jìn, qǐng jìnlaì zuòzuo.



UNIT 5

REFERENCE LIST

(in Beijing)

1. B: Wài.

A: Wèi, shi Wàijiāobù ma?

A: Wǒ yào zhǎo Lín Sīzhǎng
shuō huà.

2. B: Nín shi nǎr a?

A: Wǒ xìng Lèkēláiér. Wǒ shi
Fǎguó Dàshíguǎnde
Shāngwù Jǐngjiguān.

B: Nín děngyiděng, wǒ gěi
nín kānkān tā zài bu zai.

3. B: Wài, tā zhèihuǐr bú zài.
Nín yào liú ge huà ma?

A: Láojià, tā huílaide shíhou,
nín qǐng ta gěi wo dǎ ge
diànhuà.

4. B: Hǎo, qǐng nín bǎ nínde
diànhuà hào mǎr gào song
wǒ. Wǒ xiěxiàlái.

A: Wǒ de diànhuà shi wǔ èr
yāo-sān sān yāo.

5. C: Duìbuqǐ, nǐ gāngcái géi
wo dǎ diànhuà, wǒ bú zài.

C: Nǐ yǒu shì ma?

A: Shì a! Wǒ nèitiān gēn
nín yuēhăole míngtiān
shídiǎn dào nín bàngōng-
shì qu tǎntan.

6. A: Yīnwei míngtiān zǎoshang wǒ
yǒu yíjiān yào jǐnde shì,
suóyi xiǎng wèn nín wǒmen
néng bu néng gǎi dào xià-
wǔ.

Hello.

Hello. Is this the Ministry of
Foreign Affairs?

I want to speak with Department
Chief Lín.

Who is this?

My name is Leclaire. I am the
Commercial/Economics Officer from
the French Embassy.

Wait a moment. I'll see whether
he is here or not.

Hello. He is not here at the
moment. Would you like to leave
a message?

When he comes back, please ask
him to give me a phone call.

All right. Please tell me your
phone number. I'll write it
down.

My phone number is 521-331.

I'm sorry. When you called me just
now, I wasn't in.

Can I help you with something?

Yes, you can. The other day I made
an appointment with you to go to
your office at ten o'clock
tomorrow for a talk.

Because I have an urgent business
matter tomorrow morning, I want
to ask you whether we can change
it [the appointment] to the
afternoon.

*C: Xiàwǔ shénme shíhou?

A: Nín kàn xiàwǔ sān-sìdiǎn
zěnmeyàng? Duì nín
fāngbian bu fāngbian?

C: Sìdiǎn bǐ sāndiǎn hǎo.
Wǒ sāndiǎn zhōng děi
kāi huì.

A: Hǎo ba. Nà míngtiān
sìdiǎn zhōng jiàn.

C: Hǎo, wǒ sìdiǎn zhōng děng
ni.

What time in the afternoon?

What do you think of three or four
in the afternoon? Is that
convenient for you?

Four would be better than three.
I have to attend a meeting at
three o'clock.

All right. Well then, see you at
four o'clock tomorrow.

All right. I'll wait for you at
four o'clock.

ADDITIONAL REQUIRED VOCABULARY
(not presented on C-1 and P-1 tapes)

7. háishi	still
8. wàiguó	foreign, abroad
9. wàiguó rén	foreigner (non-Chinese)
10. wūzi (yìjiān)	room
11. yāo	one (telephone pronunciation)

* The remaining sentences in this exchange occur on the C-1 tape.

VOCABULARY

bǎ	(prepositional verb which indicates the direct object)
bàngōngshì	office
gǎi	to change
gǎi dào	to change to
gāngcái	just now, a short time ago
háishi	still
hàomǎ(r)	number
jīngjiguān	economics officer
liú	to leave, to keep, to save
liú(ge)huà(r)	to leave a message
nèitiān	the other day
shāngwù	commercial business
shāngwùguān	commercial officer
wàiguó	foreign, abroad
wàiguó rén	foreigner (non-Chinese)
Wàiijiāobù	Ministry of Foreign Affairs
wūzi (yìjiān)	room
xiěxiàlái	to write down
yāo	one (telephone pronunciation)
yào jǐn	to be important, to be urgent
yuēhǎole	to have (successfully) made arrangements, to have made an appointment
zhèihuǐr	this moment, at the moment (Běijīng)

(introduced on C-2 and drill tapes)

chūtǔ wénwù zhǎnlǎn	exhibition of archaeological finds
dǎ dao	to make a phone call to
dàibiǎotuán	delegation
gǎnbuhuílái	can't make it back in time
jiàoyuán	teacher

jǐnglì	manager
qīnzhì	personally, privately
tuánzhǎng	head of the delegation
zhǔrèn	director
zìjǐ	oneself ("myself," "yourself," etc.)

(introduced in Communication Game)

chēfáng	garage
dì	ground, earth



Street scene in Shànghǎi

REFERENCE NOTES

1. B: Wài.
A: Wèi, shi Wàijiāobù ma?
Hello.
Hello. Is this the Ministry of Foreign Affairs?
- A: Wǒ yào zhǎo Lín Sīzhǎng shuō huà.
I want to speak with Department Chief Lín.

Notes on No. 1

Wàijiāobù: Wàijiāo is the word for "diplomacy" (more literally, "foreign relations"). Bù designates an organizational unit; in speaking of the Chinese government, bù is translated as "ministry."* The head of a bù is a bùzhǎng, "minister."

Wài-, "foreign," is used in terms such as wàiguó, "overseas" (literally, "foreign country") and wàiguó rén, "foreigner" (most frequently referring to a person from a non-Asian country). Literally, wài- means "outside," as in wàimian.

yào zhǎo...shuō huà means, literally, "I would like to look for . . . to speak [with him]."

Telephone conversations: Telephone courtesy in the United States requires that a person identify himself before beginning a conversation. In China, however, it is normal for the caller to ask "Who is this?" and for the person who answers the phone to inquire "Who is calling?"

2. B: Nín shi nǎr a?
A: Wǒ xìng Lèkēláiér. Wǒ shi Fǎguó Dàshiguǎnde Shāngwù Jīngjiguān.
Who is this?
My name is Leclaire. I am the Commercial/Economics Officer from the French Embassy.
- B: Nín děngyiděng, wǒ gěi nín kànkan tā zài bu zai.
Wait a moment. I'll see whether he is here or not.

Notes on No. 2

Nín shi nǎr a? is one polite way to ask who is calling. Nǎr asks for the name of the office or organization which the caller represents. You

*Bù is also used for a "department" of the U.S. government: Nèizhèngbù, "Department of the Interior"

may also say Nǐ nǎr a? To ask for the caller's name, use Qǐngwèn nǐ shi...? or Qǐngwèn nǐ guìxìng?

Fǎguo: In the PRC, the word for "France" usually has a low tone instead of a falling tone (Fàguo).

The syllable -guān means "government official," "officer," or "office-holder."

Tā zài bu zai: Zài means "to be present" here. With this meaning, zài does not have to be followed by a place word.

3. B: Wèi, tā zhèihuǐr bú zài.
Nín yào liú ge huàr ma?
A: Láojià, tā huílaide shíhou,
nín qǐng ta gěi wo dǎ ge
diànhuà.
- Hello. He is not here at the moment.
Would you like to leave a message?
When he comes back, please ask him
to give me a phone call.

Notes on No. 3

Zhèihuǐr is a colloquial word for "now," "at the moment." The word is made up of zhè plus yìhuǐr. Its position preceding the verb shows that it refers to a point in time.

Liú ge huàr: Liú means "to leave [something/someone] behind." Huàr, translated in exchange 3 as "message," is the word for "speech." Directly following a verb (in this case, liú), the yì of unstressed yige may be omitted.

4. B: Hǎo, qǐng nín bǎ nín de diàn-
huà hào mǎr gào song wǒ. Wǒ
xiě xià lái.
A: Wǒ de diànhuà shi wǔ èr yāo-
sān sān yāo.
- All right. Please tell me your
phone number. I'll write it down.
My phone number is 521-331.

Notes on No. 4

Hào mǎr is used for "number" in speaking of identification numbers such as a passport number. (Shùmu, "number," expresses an amount.)

Yāo is used in Bēijing for giving room numbers and telephone numbers whenever those numbers are given orally.

Xiěxialai is a compound verb which is formed like náxialai. However, while náxialai literally means "to bring down and towards the speaker," xiěxialai does NOT mean "to write in a downward direction towards the speaker." The compound xiěxialai corresponds to the English idiom "to write down."

Qǐng nín bǎ nínde diànhuà hàomǎr gào song wǒ illustrates some of the rules concerning the use of the prepositional verb bǎ. (Read the Transportation Module notes on bǎ.)

Bǎ is a prepositional verb used to bring the direct object of a sentence to a position preceding the main verb. To do so has certain effects on the meaning of a sentence. There are reasons why bǎ must be used, why it may not be used, and why it is optional in different kinds of sentences.

In the first sentence of exchange 4, the use of the bǎ construction is optional. You may also say Qǐng ni gào song wo nínde diànhuà hàomǎr. The sentence fulfills the requirements for the optional use of bǎ but has none of the features which make the use of bǎ a necessity. Let's look more closely at these different requirements and features.

a. What conditions are necessary for the use of bǎ?

(1) The object of bǎ must be acted on. In other words, the action must be performed on the object of bǎ. In the first sentence of exchange 4, nínde diànhuà hàomǎr undergoes the action gào song. More obvious examples are

Tā bǎ dìtú náchulai le. He took out the map.
(MAP UNDERGOES BEING TAKEN OUT)

Tā bǎ tāde chē mài le. He sold his car.
(CAR UNDERGOES BEING SOLD)

Tā bǎ nèige Zhōngguo zì xiě zai héibǎnshàng le. He wrote that Chinese character on
the chalkboard.
(CHINESE CHARACTER UNDERGOES BEING WRITTEN ON THE BOARD)

UNDERGOER OF THE ACTION means that the object is influenced by the action in some way. In "I saw Mr. Wáng yesterday," Mr. Wáng is not considered to be the undergoer of the action.

(2) The verb must be an action verb (such as gào song in exchange 4). Bǎ is not used with state and process verbs. For example, you may not use bǎ with yǒu, zhīdào, xǐhuān, ài, xiǎng, huì, or dǒng.

(3) The object of bǎ must refer to something specific (such as nínde diànhuà hàomǎr in exchange 4): which telephone number? your telephone number (The questioner knows which number he is referring to, even though he does not know what the number is.) Often the object of bǎ must be translated into English with the definite article "the":

Qǐng ni bǎ huāpíng gěi wo. Please give me the vase. (NOT "a vase")

Tā bǎ liǎngzhāng piào gěi He gave me the two tickets. (NOT
wo le. "any] two tickets")

(4) The verb phrase must be complex. Here are examples of the ways in which a verb phrase can be made complex so that bǎ may be used:

(ASPECT MARKER)

Tā bǎ tāde chēzi mài le. He sold his car.

(REDUPLICATED VERB)

Qǐng ni bǎ piào huànhuan. Please exchange the tickets.

(COMPOUND VERB)

Tā bǎ wǒde dìzhǐ xiěxiā-lai le. He wrote down my address.

Nǐ bǎ xíngli náshang chē-qu ba. Take the baggage onto the train.

Wǒmen zuótīan yǐjǐng bǎ-zhèijiàn shì shuōhǎo le. We agreed on this matter yesterday.

Wǒ xiān bǎ zhèige xiěwán-zài zǒu. I will finish writing this first and then leave.

Nǐ bǎ wǒde míngzi xiěcuò-le. You wrote my name wrong.

(MANNER EXPRESSION AFTER THE VERB)

Nǐ bǎ zhèige zì xiěde tài-dà le. You wrote this character too large.

Tā bǎ zhèijiàn shì shuōde-hěn qǐngchu. He talked very clearly about this.

(PREPOSITIONAL VERB PHRASE AFTER THE VERB)

Bǎ píjiǔ fàng zai zhuōzi-shàng. Put the beer on the table.

Wǒ bǎ chē tíng zai nèibian děng nín. I will park the car over there and wait for you.

(INDIRECT OBJECT AFTER THE VERB)

Lǐ Xiānsheng bǎ zìdiǎn gěi xuésheng le. Mr. Lǐ has given the dictionaries to the students.

(NUMBER PLUS COUNTER AFTER THE VERB)

Qǐng ni zài bǎ tāde diànhuà huà hàomǎr niàn yícì. Please read his telephone number aloud once more.

Qǐng ni bǎ zhèige kàn-yixia. Please take a look at this. (OR "Please read this over.")

In the first sentence of exchange 4, the verb phrase is made complex by having an indirect object after the verb: bǎ nínde diànhuà hàomǎr gàosong wǒ

b. When MUST bǎ be used?

The examples above which require the use of bǎ are those with a prepositional verb phrase after the verb, those with a manner expression after the verb, and most of the sentences under the heading "Compound Verb." In these examples, the object may not be placed between the verb and the element which follows.

c. When can't bǎ be used?

Bǎ cannot normally be used in a sentence if the verb is not an action verb, if the verb describes perception (like kànjian and tīngjian), if the object is not the undergoer of the action, if the object is indefinite, or if the verb is a simple verb. Here are some examples of sentences in which bǎ cannot be used:

Wǒ mǎile yíge shōuyīnji. I bought a radio.
(INDEFINITE OBJECT)

Wǒ kànjian ta le. I saw him.
(PERCEPTION VERB [kànjian]; OBJECT
DOES NOT UNDERGO ACTION)

Wǒ xiǎng kàn zhèiběn shū. I would like to read this book.
(SIMPLE VERB)

Wǒ yǒu hěn duō wàiguó píngyou. I have a lot of foreign friends.
(yǒu NOT ACTION VERB)

Wǒ zhīdao zhèijiàn shì. I know of this matter.
(zhīdao NOT ACTION VERB)

d. What is the motivation for using bǎ?

Bǎ is used when the verb phrase gives more new important information than the object does. The Chinese prefer to place that important verb phrase in final position in a sentence, where the phrase will be prominent. Bǎ performs the function of taking the object out of the way (to the beginning of a sentence) and allowing the verb phrase to have its full impact.

e. To make a bǎ sentence negative, place the negative adverb in front of bǎ (NOT in front of the main verb).

Tā méi bǎ zhuōzi bānchuqu. He did not move the table out.

Nǐ bù bǎ ròu* fàng zài bīngxiāngli zěnme xíng? How can it do for you not to put
the meat in the refrigerator?
(How can you not put the meat in
the refrigerator?)

5. C: Duìbuqǐ, nǐ gāngcái gěi wo dǎ diànhuà, wǒ bú zài. I'm sorry. When you called me just now, I wasn't in.
C: Nǐ yǒu shì ma? Can I help you with something?
A: Shì a! Wǒ nèitiān gēn nín yuēhăole míngtiān shídiǎn dào nín bàngōngshì qu tǎntan. Yes, you can. The other day I made an appointment with you to go to your office at ten o'clock tomorrow for a talk.

*ròu, "meat"

Notes on No. 5

Gāngcái means "just now," "a short time ago." It may, like other time words, either precede or follow the subject of a sentence.

Tā gāngcái gěi wo dǎ diànhuà He called me a short time ago.
le.

Gāngcái tā gěi wo dǎ diànhuà
le.

The one-syllable adverb gāng, "just," always follows the subject of a sentence.

Tā gāng gěi wo dǎ diànhuà. He just called me.

Nǐ gāngcái gěi wo dǎ diànhuà, wǒ bù zài, literally, "You called me just now, I wasn't in": To the first clause (Nǐ gāngcái gěi wo dǎ diànhuà), you could add -de shihou, "when." Even without -de shihou, the relationship between the two clauses is still very close. Colloquially, no pause is needed between them. Here is a similar sentence:

Gāngcái wǒ qù zhǎo ni, nǐ I just went to look for you, but you
bú zài. weren't there.

Nèitiān literally means "that day." It is the Chinese equivalent of "the other day."

Yuēhǎo is a compound verb of result: yuē, "to arrange a meeting," "to make an appointment," plus hǎo, "successfully complete."

Gēn means "with" in the last sentence of exchange 5.

Bàngōngshì: Bàngōng (literally, "manage work") is frequently used for "do work in an office." A bàngōngshì is a room where office work is done, or an "office."

- | | |
|--|---|
| <p>6. A: Yīnwei míngtiān zǎoshang wǒ
yǒu yíjiàn yào jǐnde shì,
suóyi xiǎng wèn nín wǒmen
néng bu néng gǎi dào xiàwǔ.
C: Xiàwǔ shénme shíhou?
A: Nín kàn xiàwǔ sān-sìdiǎn
zěnmeyàng? Duì nín fāng-
bian bu fāngbian?
C: Sìdiǎn bǐ sāndiǎn hǎo. Wǒ
sāndiǎn zhōng děi kāi huì.
A: Hǎo ba. Nà míngtiān sìdiǎn
zhōng jiàn.
C: Hǎo, wǒ sìdiǎn zhōng děng ni.</p> | <p>Because I have an urgent business matter tomorrow morning, I want to ask you whether we can change it [the appointment] to the afternoon.
What time in the afternoon?
What do you think of three or four in the afternoon? Is that convenient for you?
Four would be better than three. I have to attend a meeting at three o'clock.
All right. Well then, see you at four o'clock tomorrow.
All right. I'll wait for you at four o'clock.</p> |
|--|---|

Notes on No. 6

Yào jǐn means "to be urgent," "to be important."

Yīnwei...suóyì: When the first part of an English sentence begins with the word "because," it is usually considered redundant to begin the second part with "therefore." Thus the Chinese word suóyì, "therefore," in the first sentence of exchange 6, is not translated into English. In Chinese, however, suóyì is commonly used after a clause beginning with yīnwei, "because."

The verbs gǎi and huàn are both frequently translated as "to change." Gǎi means "change" in the sense of "alter," and huàn means "change" in the sense of "exchange."

Gǎi dào xiàwǔ, "change (it) to the afternoon": In this phrase, the prepositional verb dào and its object xiàwǔ do not precede the verb; they follow the verb. A dào, "to," phrase which precedes the main verb in a sentence can be a scene setter, that is, you go "to" a place and the action takes place there. Following the main verb in a sentence, a dào phrase can indicate where something ends up as a result of the action. In the first sentence of exchange 6, the appointment will END UP in the afternoon. Here are some examples of dào phrases:

Tā dào cāishichāng mǎi cài
qu le.

He went to the market to buy
groceries. (SCENE SETTER)

Wǒ gāngcái dào wūlóu zhǎo
Chén Tàitai qu le.

Just now I went to the fifth floor
to look for Mrs. Chén. (SCENE
SETTER)

Tā pǎo dào shānshàng qu le.

He ran to the top of the mountain.
("He" ENDS UP ON THE MOUNTAINTOP.)

7. háishi	still
8. wàiguo	foreign, abroad
9. wàiguo rén	foreigner (non-Chinese)
10. wūzi (yìjiān)	room
11. yào	one (telephone pronunciation)

Notes on Additional Required Vocabulary

Háishi means "still" in the sense of "as before." It is used in some of the same ways that hái is used.

Suírán tā yǒu shíhou shuō
huà bù kèqì, kěshì wǒ
háishi xǐhuan ta.

Although he is sometimes impolite in
his speech, I still like him.

Wǒ háishi bù dǒng "le" zěnme I still don't understand how le is
yòng.
used.

Wàiguó rén, "foreigner": The use of this term is still generally based on race rather than on citizenship. Even Chinese who are American citizens living in the United States often refer to non-Chinese Americans as wàiguó rén.

Wūzi, "room": The counter for wūzi is -jiān, which literally means "interstice," "interval," "space," "room."

DRILLS

A. Expansion Drill

1. Speaker: Wài, shi Wàijiāobù ma?
(cue) Lín Sīzhǎng
(Hello, is this the
Ministry of Foreign
Affairs?)
2. Wài, shi Měiguo Wǔguānchù ma?
Wèi Shàoxiào
3. Wài, shi Zhōngguo Yínháng ma?
Lín Kēzhǎng
4. Wài, shi Běijīng Fàndiàn ma?
Bāoěr Xiānsheng
5. Wài, shi Jiānádà Dàshiguǎn ma?
Lǐ Xiānsheng
6. Wài, shi Měidàsī ma?
Mèng Tóngzhì
7. Wài, shi Zhōngguo Yínháng ma?
Zhāngnán Tóngzhì

You: Wài, shi Wàijiāobù ma? Wǒ yào
zhǎo Lín Sīzhǎng shuō huà.
(Hello, is this the Ministry
of Foreign Affairs? I want
to speak with Department
Chief Lín.)

Wài, shi Měiguo Wǔguānchù ma? Wǒ
yào zhǎo Wèi Shàoxiào shuō huà.

Wài, shi Zhōngguo Yínháng ma? Wǒ
yào zhǎo Lín Kēzhǎng shuō huà.

Wài, shi Běijīng Fàndiàn ma? Wǒ
yào zhǎo Bāoěr Xiānsheng shuō huà.

Wài, shi Jiānádà Dàshiguǎn ma? Wǒ
yào zhǎo Lǐ Xiānsheng shuō huà.

Wài, shi Měidàsī ma? Wǒ yào zhǎo
Mèng Tóngzhì shuō huà.

Wài, shi Zhōngguo Yínháng ma? Wǒ
yào zhǎo Zhāngnán Tóngzhì shuō
huà.

B. Expansion Drill

1. Speaker: Wǒ gěi ni kànkan tā
zài bu zai.
(I'll see whether he
is here or not.)
2. Wǒ gěi ni kànkan tā máng bu
mang.
3. Wǒ gěi ni kànkan tā yǒu gōngfu
meiyou.
4. Wǒ gěi ni kànkan tā láile
meiyou.

You: Qǐng ni děngyiděng, wǒ gěi ni
kànkan tā zài bu zai.
(Please wait a moment. I'll
see whether he is here or
not.)

Qǐng ni děngyiděng, wǒ gěi ni kànkan
tā máng bu mang.

Qǐng ni děngyiděng, wǒ gěi ni kànkan
tā yǒu gōngfu meiyou.

Qǐng ni děngyiděng, wǒ gěi ni kànkan
tā láile meiyou.

5. Wǒ gěi ni kānkan tā zǒule
meiyou.
6. Wǒ gěi ni kānkan tā huílaile
meiyou.
7. Wǒ gěi ni kānkan tā huíqule
meiyou.

Qǐng ni děngyiděng, wǒ gěi ni kānkan
tā zǒule meiyou.
Qǐng ni děngyiděng, wǒ gěi ni kānkan
tā huílaile meiyou.
Qǐng ni děngyiděng, wǒ gěi ni kānkan
tā huíqule meiyou.

C. Substitution Drill

1. Speaker: Láojià, bǎ nínde diànhuà hàomǎr gàoosong
wǒ.
(cue) Wáng Xiānshengde diànhuà hàomǎr
(Please tell me his telephone number.)
2. Láojià, bǎ Wáng Xiānshengde diànhuà hàomǎr gàoosong wǒ.
tāde diànhuà hàomǎr
3. Láojià, bǎ tāde diànhuà hàomǎr gàoosong wǒ. tāde dìzhǐ
4. Láojià, bǎ tāde dìzhǐ gàoosong wǒ. tāde bàngōngshìde
hàomǎr
5. Láojià, bǎ tāde bàngōngshìde
hàomǎr gàoosong wǒ.
tāde dìzhǐ
6. Láojià, bǎ tāde dìzhǐ gàoosong
wǒ. nínde diànhuà hàomǎr
7. Láojià, bǎ nínde diànhuà hàomǎr
gàoosong wǒ.

You: Láojià, bǎ Wáng Xiānshengde
diànhuà hàomǎr gàoosong wǒ.
(Please tell me Mr. Wáng's telephone number.)

Láojià, bǎ tāde diànhuà hàomǎr
gàoosong wǒ.

Láojià, bǎ tāde dìzhǐ gàoosong wǒ.

Láojià, bǎ tāde bàngōngshìde
hàomǎr gàoosong wǒ.

Láojià, bǎ tāde dìzhǐ gàoosong wǒ.

Láojià, bǎ nínde diànhuà hàomǎr
gàoosong wǒ.

D. Response Drill

- | | |
|--|--|
| 1. Speaker: Nǐ xiěxiàlái le ma?
(<u>cue</u>) not yet
(Have you written it down?) | You: Wǒ hái méi xiěxiàlái.
(I haven't written it down yet.) |
| 2. Nǐ xiěhǎo le ma? soon will | Wǒ kuài xiěhǎo le. |
| 3. Nǐ xiěxiàlái le ma? already | Wǒ yǐjīng xiěxiàlái le. |
| 4. Nǐ xiěxiàlái le ma? not yet | Wǒ hái méi xiěxiàlái. |
| 5. Nǐ xiěxiàlái le ma? did not | Wǒ méi xiěxiàlái. |
| 6. Nǐ xiěhǎo le ma? already | Wǒ yǐjīng xiěhǎo le. |
| 7. Nǐ xiěxiàlái le ma? Yes, I did | Wǒ xiěxiàlái le. |

E. Response Drill

- | | |
|--|--|
| 1. Speaker: Nǐ gēn tā yuēhǎo le ma?
(<u>cue</u>) tā bàngōngshì
(Did you make arrangements with him?) | You: Gēn tā yuēhǎo le, zài tā
bàngōngshì jiàn.
(I made arrangements with him to meet at his office.) |
| 2. Nǐ gēn Wáng Xiānsheng yuēhǎo le
ma? huǒchēzhàn | Gēn Wáng Xiānsheng yuēhǎo le, zài
huǒchēzhàn jiàn. |
| 3. Nǐ gēn Lí Nǚshì yuēhǎo le ma?
wǒde bàngōngshì | Gēn Lí Nǚshì yuēhǎo le, zài wǒde
bàngōngshì jiàn. |
| 4. Nǐ gēn Liú Zhūrèn yuēhǎo le ma?
Wàijiāobù | Gēn Liú Zhūrèn yuēhǎo le, zài
Wàijiāobù jiàn. |
| 5. Nǐ gēn Bāo Jiàoshòu yuēhǎo le
ma? xuéxiào | Gēn Bāo Jiàoshòu yuēhǎo le, zài
xuéxiào jiàn. |
| 6. Nǐ gēn Bái Kēzhǎng yuēhǎo le
ma? tāde bàngōngshì | Gēn Bái Kēzhǎng yuēhǎo le, zài
tāde bàngōngshì jiàn. |
| 7. Nǐ gēn Yáng Xiānsheng yuēhǎo le
ma? huìkèshì | Gēn Yáng Xiānsheng yuēhǎo le, zài
huìkèshì jiàn. |

F. Substitution Drill

You will need the word zhūrèn, "director," in this exercise.

1. Speaker: Yīnwei shàngwǔ wǒmen
yǒu yào jǐn de shì,
suōyi gǎidào xiàwǔ
le.
(cue) Lín Zhūrèn bù
néng lái
(Because we have some
important business
in the morning, we
will have to change
to the afternoon.)
2. Yīnwei shàngwǔ Lín Zhūrèn bù
néng lái, suōyi gǎidào xiàwǔ
le. tā zài Wài jiāobù kāi
huì
3. Yīnwei shàngwǔ tā zài Wài jiāobù
kāi huì, suōyi gǎidào xiàwǔ
le. wǒ děi jiāo shū
4. Yīnwei shàngwǔ wǒ děi jiāo shū,
suōyi gǎidào xiàwǔ le.
wǒ děi dào Dàshiguǎn qù
5. Yīnwei shàngwǔ wǒ děi dào
Dàshiguǎn qù, suōyi gǎidào
xiàwǔ le. wǒ děi gēn Wǔ
Xiānsheng dāngmiàn tántan
6. Yīnwei shàngwǔ wǒ děi gēn Wǔ
Xiānsheng dāngmiàn tántan,
suōyi gǎidào xiàwǔ le.
wǒ méi gōngfu
7. Yīnwei shàngwǔ wǒ méi gōngfu,
suōyi gǎidào xiàwǔ le.

You: Yīnwei shàngwǔ Lín Zhūrèn bù
néng lái, suōyi gǎidào
xiàwǔ le.
(Because Director Lín cannot
come in the morning, we will
have to change to the after-
noon.)

Yīnwei shàngwǔ tā zài Wài jiāobù
kāi huì, suōyi gǎidào xiàwǔ le.

Yīnwei shàngwǔ wǒ děi jiāo shū,
suōyi gǎidào xiàwǔ le.

Yīnwei shàngwǔ wǒ děi dào Dàshiguǎn
qù, suōyi gǎidào xiàwǔ le.

Yīnwei shàngwǔ wǒ děi gēn Wǔ
Xiānsheng dāngmiàn tántan, suōyi
gǎidào xiàwǔ le.

Yīnwei shàngwǔ wǒ méi gōngfu, suōyi
gǎidào xiàwǔ le.

G. Substitution Drill

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1. Speaker: Xiàwǔ sān-sìdiǎn
zěnmeyàng?
(cue) tā
(How is [How about]
three or four in the
afternoon?) | You: Tā zěnmeyàng?
(How is he? [How about him?]) |
| 2. Tā zěnmeyàng? Táiwān | Táiwān zěnmeyàng? |
| 3. Táiwān zěnmeyàng?
Táiwānde jīngjī | Táiwānde jīngjī zěnmeyàng? |
| 4. Táiwānde jīngjī zěnmeyàng?
nèige fàndiàn | Nèige fàndiàn zěnmeyàng? |
| 5. Nèige fàndiàn zěnmeyàng?
zhèige xuéxiào | Zhèige xuéxiào zěnmeyàng? |
| 6. Zhèige xuéxiào zěnmeyàng?
tāmen màide diànshì | Tāmen màide diànshì zěnmeyàng? |
| 7. Tāmen màide diànshì zěnmeyàng? | |

H. Transformation Drill

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1. Speaker: Tāmen míngtiān kāi huì.
(cue) when
(They are meeting
tomorrow.) | You: Tāmen míngtiān shénme shíhou
kāi huì?
(When are they meeting
tomorrow?) |
| 2. Tāmen míngtiān kāi huì.
where | Tāmen míngtiān zài nǎr kāi huì? |
| 3. Tāmen zuótiān kāi huì le.
when | Tāmen zuótiān shi shénme shíhou
kāide huì? |
| 4. Tāmen zuótiān kāi huì le.
where | Tāmen zuótiān shi zài nǎr kāide huì? |
| 5. Tāmen míngtiān kāi huì.
how many hours | Tāmen míngtiān kāi huì kāi jǐge
zhōngtóu? |
| 6. Tāmen zuótiān kāi huì le.
how long | Tāmen zuótiān kāi huì kāile duō jiǔ? |
| 7. Tāmen yǐjǐng kāi huì le ma?
yes | Tāmen yǐjǐng kāi huì le. |

UNIT 6

REFERENCE LIST

(in Taipei)

1. B: Jǐntiān wǒmen yìqǐ qù chī zhōngfàn, hǎo ma?
A: Hǎo a, dào Dōngmén Cāntīng qù chī ba.
2. B: Dōngmén de cài kǒngpà méiyóu Dàhuáde cài nàme hǎo ba.
A: Suírán bù tài hǎo, kěshì lí wǒmen zhèli jìn.
3. B: Óu, hái yǒu yíge xīn kāide fànguǎnzi lí wǒmen zhèli gèng jìn.
B: Tāmen nàlide cài fēicháng hǎo.
B: Jǐntiān wǒ qǐng ni dào nàli qù chī.
4. A: Nà bù hǎo yìsi!
B: Bié kèqi, méi shenme. Nèige dìfangde cài yòu hǎo yòu piányi.
5. A: Nǐ shuōde dìfang yídìng hǎo.
B: Tāmen nàli yǒu hǎoxiē cài biéde dìfang chībuzháo.
- Let's go have lunch together today.
Okay?
All right. Why don't we go to the East Gate Restaurant?
I'm afraid that the food at the East Gate isn't as good as the food at the Great China.
Even though it [East Gate] is not too good, it is close to us.
Oh, there is also a newly opened restaurant that is even closer to us.
The food there is extremely good.
Today I am going to invite you to go there to eat.
I can't let you do that!
(That would be too embarrassing!)
Don't be polite. It's nothing.
The food there is both good and cheap.
Any place you suggest is sure to be good.
They have a good many dishes there that you can't find (at) other places.

ADDITIONAL REQUIRED VOCABULARY
(not presented on C-1 and P-1 tapes)

6. bù yídìng
7. kànfa
- not necessarily; it's not definite opinion, view

- | | |
|------------|---------------------------------------|
| 8. wǎnfàn | supper, dinner |
| 9. xiǎngfa | idea, opinion |
| 10. yìxiē | some, several, a few |
| 11. zǎofàn | breakfast |
| 12. zuòfa | way of doing things, method, practice |



Modern apartments in Shànghǎi

VOCABULARY

biéde	other, different
bù hǎo yìsi	to be embarrassing; to feel embarrassed
bù yídìng	not necessarily; it's not definite
cài	food, cooked dish
cāntīng	dining room; restaurant
chībuzhāo	can't find (to eat)
Dàhuá Cāntīng	Great China Restaurant
Dōngmén Cāntīng	East Gate Restaurant
fēicháng	very, extremely, highly
gèng	even more
hǎoxiē	a good many, a lot
kānfa	opinion, view
méiyou...nàme/zhème	is not as...as...
suírán(suírán)...kěshì...	although, even though...(still)...
wǎnfàn	supper, dinner
xiǎngfa	idea, opinion
yídìng	certainly
yǐxiē	some, several, a few
yòu...yòu...	both...and...
zǎofàn	breakfast
zhōngfàn	lunch
zuòfa	way of doing things, method, practice

(introduced on C-2 tape)

ānpaihǎo le	successfully arranged
-bù	(counter for cars and buses)
chūfā	to start a journey
jiāoqū	suburbs

lǎoshi	always, all the time
lián... (yě)	even... (also)
Shísānlíng	Ming Tombs (literally, "Thirteen Tombs")
yěcān	picnic
yǒu míng	to be famous
Yúyuán	Szechuan Garden
zhāodài	to be hospitable to

REFERENCE NOTES

1. B: Jǐntiān wǒmen yìqǐ qù chī zhōngfàn, hǎo ma?
A: Hǎo a, dào Dōngmén Cāntīng qù chī ba.
- Let's go have lunch together today.
Okay?
All right. Why don't we go to the East Gate Restaurant?

Note on No. 1

Zhōngfàn means, literally, "middle meal." "Breakfast" is zǎofàn, "early meal." "Supper" is wǎnfàn, "late meal."

2. B: Dōngmén de cài kǒngpà méiyou Dàhuáde cài nàme hǎo ba.
A: Suírán bú tài hǎo, kěshí lí wǒmen zhèli jìn.
- I'm afraid that the food at the East Gate isn't as good as the food at the Great China.
Even though it [East Gate] is not too good, it is close to us.

Notes on No. 2

Cài, "(nonstaple) food," "dish," "course (of a meal)": Literally, cài means "vegetables." It refers to any dish that is eaten with rice. Both meat and vegetable dishes are included in the meaning.

The pattern ...(méi)you...nàme... is used to make comparisons when one thing is LESS than another.

<u>1</u> + <u>méiyou</u> + <u>2</u> + <u>nàme/zhème</u> +	STATE VERB (OFTEN ADJECTIVAL VERB)
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Tā	méiyou	nǐ	nàme	máng.
Wǒ	méiyou	tā	nàme	cōngming.
Tā	méiyou	wǒ	nàme	yǒu qián.

Used less frequently without the negative méi-, the pattern means "to be as [quality] AS [something else]."

Nǐde shū méiyǒu wǒde shū nàme duō.

Your books are not as many as mine.
(You don't have as many books as I do.)

Yǒu.

Yes, they are. (Yes, I do have as many books as you do.)

Nèige xuéxiàode túshūguǎn yǒu zhèige xuéxiàode zhème hǎo ma?

Is that school's library as good as this one's?

Suírán...kěshi...: Suírán (or suíráń), "although," must always be followed by kěshi or dànshi, meaning "but," in the second part of a sentence. Kěshi/dànshi would not usually be translated into English, but sometimes the word "still" is included in the translation: "Although it's not too good, still it's close to us." Suírán may either precede the subject or be placed between the subject and the verb of a sentence.

Suírán tā xǐhuan lǚxíng, kěshi Although she likes to travel, she
tā méi qùguo Zhōngguó. has never been to China.

Tā suírán jiǎngle hǎojíci, Although he explained it many times,
kěshi wǒ háishi bù dǒng. I still didn't understand.

Wǒ suírán méi kànjianguo, Although I have never seen it, I
kěshi tīng rén shuōguo. have heard of it.

3. B: Òu, hái yǒu yíge xīn kāide Oh, there is also a newly opened
fànguānzi lí wǒmen zhèli restaurant that is even closer
gèng jìn. to us.
B: Tāmen nàlide cài fēicháng hǎo. The food there is exceptionally
good.
B: Jìntiān wǒ qǐng ni dào nàli qù Today I am going to invite you to
chī. go there to eat.

Notes on No. 3

Xīn kāide: The adjectival verb xīn, "new," means "newly," "recently" when used as an adverb.

Gèng, "more," "even more," "still more"

Zài lǐngshiguān gōngzuòde rén More people work at the consulates
bǐ dàshiguān gèng duō. than at the embassy.

Lǜ píngguǒ hěn guì, hóng Green apples are expensive; red
píngguǒ gèng guì. apples are even more expensive.

Zhāng Tíngfēng shuōde Zhōngguó Zhāng Tíng Fēng's Chinese is hard
huà, Zhōngguó rén hěn nán for Chinese people to understand;
tíngdedǒng, wàiguó rén for a foreigner, it would cer-
yídèng gèng nán. tainly be even harder.

An overview of comparison: You have now learned several ways to compare things. The patterns presented here are the most common ones. Each pattern has a standard purpose:

(MORE)
...bǐ... (STATE VERB)

(LESS)
...méiyou...nàme (STATE VERB)

(EQUAL)
...gēn...yíyang (STATE VERB)

A simple adjectival verb may also be used to make a comparison:

Zhèi liǎngběn, něiběn guì? Which of these two books is more expensive?

For each of the three patterns above (MORE--LESS--EQUAL), the comparison is made with a STATE verb. State verbs include adjectival verbs (hǎo, "to be good"), auxiliary verbs (huì, "to know how to," "can"), and verbs describing mental attitudes or situations (zhīdao, "to know"; xǐhuan, "to like"; ài, "to love").

Tā bǐ wǒ ài chī Zhōngguo fàn. He loves to eat Chinese food more than I.

Zhèijiàn shìqing, nǐ bǐ tā
zhīdao. You know more about this than he does.

Tā méiyou wǒ zhèmè xǐhuan
kàn diànyǐng. He doesn't like to see movies as much as I do.

Although the verb phrase begins with a state verb, that may not be the only word in the comparison. It may be expanded to include other verbs (any type) and objects.

The things being compared may also be expanded. Whole sentences may be placed in the slots for things compared:

Zuò huǒchē méiyou zuò fēiji
nàme kuài. Going by train is not as fast as going by plane.

Wǒ xué Zhōngwén bǐ tā xué
lìshǐ róngyi. It's easier for him, studying history, than it is for me, studying Chinese.

Although the prepositional verb bǐ is used to say that one thing is "more" than another, do not use the negative of this pattern to say that something is "less."

Tā bǐ tā gēge néng shuō huà. He is a better talker (smoother talker) than his older brother.

This pattern may also be expanded to indicate just HOW MUCH more one thing is than another. (Place the amount after the verb in a sentence.)

Zhèiběn bǐ něiběn guì sānkuài
qián. This book is three dollars more expensive than that one.

Wǒ bǐ tā dà liǎngsui. I am two years older than she is.

Another way to indicate how much more is to add -de duō, "a lot," to an adjectival verb.

Zhèige bǐ nèige hǎokànde duō! This is much better looking than that!

Use the pattern ...méiyou...nàme + state verb to say that one thing is less than another.

Wǒde zì méiyou tāde nàme
hǎokān.
My characters don't look as good as his.

Tā xiǎng mǎide fángzi méiyou
zhèige fángzi jìn.
The house she wants to buy isn't as close as this one.

The affirmative pattern ...yǒu...nàme + state verb is ambiguous: it says that one item is AT LEAST AS expensive as another item which is either equally expensive or less expensive. This pattern is not as common as ...méiyou...nàme + state verb.

The adverbs gèng, "even more," and zuì, "most," are easily used to compare more than two things. (Place these adverbs before the verb in a sentence.)

Zhèi liǎngběn hěn guì, kěshì
nèiběn gèng guì.
These two books are very expensive,
but that one is even more expensive.

Dìyīběn bǐ dìèrběn guì, kěshì
dìsānběn zuì guì.
The first book is more expensive than
that one, but the third one is the
most expensive.

If the entire sentence involves a comparison of the three books, the speaker may single out the most expensive book with zuì, or sometimes without it.

Zhèi sānběn shū, nèiběn guì?
Zhèiběn zuì guì.
Of these three books, which is the
(most) expensive one?
This one is the most expensive.

4. A: Nà bù hǎo yìsi!

I can't let you do that! (That would
be too embarrassing!)

B: Bié kèqi, méi shenme. Nèige
dìfangde cài yòu hǎo yòu
piányi.
Don't be polite. It's nothing. The
food there is both good and cheap.

Notes on No. 4

Bù hǎo yìsi is an idiomatic phrase meaning "to be embarrassing." In Chinese culture, treating someone to a meal both shows your respect for him and maintains your status as a generous host. In exchange 4, Nà bù hǎo yìsi means "I'm embarrassed to have you show me so much respect," or "I'm embarrassed to appear to be too cheap to treat you." Bù hǎo yìsi also means "to feel embarrassed."

Yòu...yòu..., "both...and...": The element following each yòu may be as simple as an adjectival verb or as complex as a full verb phrase.

Tā háizi yòu huì shuō Yingwén, His child can speak both English and
yòu huì shuō Zhōngguó huà. Chinese.

5. A: Nǐ shuōde dìfang yídìng hǎo. Any place you suggest is sure to be good.
B: Tāmen nàli yǒu hǎoxiē cài biéde dìfang chībuzháo. They have a good many dishes there that you can't find (at) other places.

Notes on No. 5

Yídìng, "certainly," can act as either an adverb or an adjectival verb.

(ADVERB)

- Tā yídìng lái.
Wǒ bù yídìng qù.
Wǒ hái bù yídìng qù.

- He will definitely come.
It's not certain that I will go.
It's not yet certain that I will go.

(ADJECTIVAL VERB)

- Nǐ něitiān qù?
Hái bù yídìng.
Nà shi yídìngde.

- On what day are you going there?
It's not certain yet.
That's for sure.

Hǎoxiē means "a good many" or "a lot." You have seen -xiē, "several," "some," in zhèixie, "these," and nèixie, "those." The element -xiē also occurs in yìxiē, "some," "a few": Shūjiàzishang hái yǒu yìxiē shū, "There are still a few books on the bookcase."

Biéde is the word for "other" in the sense of "a different one." Lìngwài is the word for "other" when you mean "an additional one."

Chībuzháo: In this compound verb of result, the ending -zháo indicates success in obtaining something. Here are some examples of compounds ending in -zháo:

Wǒ zhǎobuzháo tāde diànhuà
hàomǎr. I cannot find his phone number.

Jíntiān méi mǎizháo píngguǒ. I did not succeed in buying apples today.

6.	bù yídìng	not necessarily; it's not definite
7.	kànfa	opinion, view
8.	wǎnfàn	supper, dinner
9.	xiǎngfa	idea, opinion
10.	yǐxiē	some, several, a few
11.	zǎofàn	breakfast
12.	zuòfa	way of doing things, method, practice

Notes on Additional Required Vocabulary

Kànfa, "opinion," "view," may be loosely translated as "way of looking at things." The word is made up of kàn, to look," and fǎ, "method," "way."

Wǒmen duì zhèijiàn shìde Our opinions on this matter are not kànfa bù yíyàng. the same.

Xiǎngfa, "idea," "opinion," is made up of xiǎng, "to think," and fǎ, "method," "way." Xiǎngfa is a "way of thinking." The word is actually pronounced xiángfa.

Tāde xiǎngfa gēn wǒde yíyàng. His way of thinking is the same as mine.

Zuòfa, "way of doing things," "method," "practice," is made up of the verb zuò, "to do," and fǎ, "method," "way."

Nǐde mùdi hěn hǎo, kěshì wǒ Your goal is good, but I don't like bù xǐhuan nǐde zuòfa. your methods.

DRILLS

A. Response Drill

1. Speaker: Jǐntiān wǒmen yìqǐ qù chī zhōngfàn, hǎo ma?
(Let's go have lunch together today. Okay?)
OR Jǐntiān wǒ qǐng ni qù chī zhōngfàn.
(Today I am inviting you to go to eat lunch.)
- You: Hǎo, jǐntiān wǒ qǐng ni.
(All right. Today I'm inviting you.)
- Bié kèqi, wǒmen yìqǐ qù chī zhōngfàn.
(Don't be so polite. Let's just go together and split the bill.)
2. Míngtiān zhōngwǔ wǒmen yìqǐ qù chī zhōngfàn, hǎo ma?
- Hǎo, míngtiān zhōngwǔ wǒ qǐng ni.
3. Míngtiān zhōngwǔ wǒ qǐng ni qù chī zhōngfàn.
- Bié kèqi, wǒmen yìqǐ qù chī zhōngfàn.
4. Xīngqīwǔ wǒmen yìqǐ qù chī zhōngfàn, hǎo ma?
- Hǎo, Xīngqīwǔ wǒ qǐng ni.
5. Xīngqīliù wǒ qǐng ni qù chī zhōngfàn.
- Bié kèqi, wǒmen yìqǐ qù chī zhōngfàn.
6. Míngtiān wǒmen yìqǐ qù chī zhōngfàn, hǎo ma?
- Hǎo, míngtiān wǒ qǐng ni.

B: Transformation Drill

1. Speaker: Nèige ròu bǐ zhèige ròu hǎo.
(This meat is better than that meat.)
- You: Zhèige ròu méiyou nèige ròu nàme hǎo.
(This meat is not as good as that meat.)
- Jiùde méiyou xīnde nàme hǎo.
2. Xīnde bǐ jiùde hǎo.
- Dàhuáde cài bǐ Dōngménede cài hǎo.
- Dōngménede cài méiyou Dàhuáde cài nàme hǎo.

- | | |
|---------------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| 4. Tāde qián bǐ wǒde qián duō. | Wǒde qián méiyou tāde qián nàme duō. |
| 5. Nèige ròu bǐ zhèige ròu guì. | Zhèige ròu méiyou nèige ròu nàme guì. |
| 6. Jiù shū bǐ xīn shū piányi. | Xīn shū méiyou jiù shū nàme piányi. |
| 7. Tā kāi chē bǐ wǒ kāide kuài. | Wǒ kāi chē méiyou tā kāide nàme kuài. |

C. Combination Drill

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1. Speaker: Bú tài hǎo. Lí wǒmen jiā jìn.
(It is not too good.
It is close to us.)

OR Hěn hǎo. Lí wǒmen jiā tài yuǎn.
(It is very good. It
is too far from us.) | You: Suíránhěn hǎo, kěshilí wǒmen jiā jìn.
(Even though it is not too good,
it is close to us.)

Suíránhěn hǎo, kěshilí wǒmen jiā tài yuǎn.
(Even though it is very good,
it is too far from us.) |
| 2. Bú tài fāngbian. Lí wǒmen jiā jìn. | Suírán bútài fāngbian, kěshilí wǒmen jiā jìn. |
| 3. Bú tài piányi. Lí wǒmen jiā jìn. | Suírán bútài piányi, kěshilí wǒmen jiā jìn. |
| 4. Hěn piányi. Lí wǒmen jiā tài yuǎn. | Suírán hěnpiányi, kěshilí wǒmen jiā tài yuǎn. |
| 5. Hěn hǎo. Lí wǒmen jiā tài yuǎn. | Suírán hěnhǎo, kěshilí wǒmen jiā tài yuǎn. |
| 6. Bú tài hǎo. Lí wǒmen jiā hěn jìn. | Suírán bútài hǎo, kěshilí wǒmen jiā hěn jìn. |

D. Transformation Drill

1. Speaker: Nèige fànguǎnzi lí zhèr hěn jìn.
 (cue) zhèige
 (That restaurant is very close to here.)
 2. Tā jiā lí zhèr hěn jìn.
 wǒ jiā
 3. Nèige yínháng lí zhèr hěn yuǎn.
 Zhōngguo Yínháng
 4. Wūlù Qìchēzhàn lí zhèr hěn yuǎn.
 nèige Qìchēzhàn
 5. Wǔguānchù lí zhèr hěn yuǎn.
 Dàshiguǎn
 6. Huōchēzhàn lí zhèr hěn jìn.
 Gōnglùjú chēzhàn
 7. Wú Kēzhǎng jiā lí zhèr hěn yuǎn.
 Lǐ Jiàoshòu jiā
- You: Zhèige fànguǎnzi bǐ nèige fànguǎnzi lí zhèr gèng jìn.
 (This restaurant is even closer to here than that restaurant.)
- Wǒ jiā bǐ tā jiā lí zhèr gèng jìn.
- Zhōngguo Yínháng bǐ nèige yínháng lí zhèr gèng yuǎn.
- Nèige Qìchēzhàn bǐ Wūlù Qìchēzhàn lí zhèr gèng yuǎn.
- Dàshiguǎn bǐ Wǔguānchù lí zhèr gèng yuǎn.
- Gōnglùjú chēzhàn bǐ Huōchēzhàn lí zhèr gèng jìn.
- Lǐ Jiàoshòu jiā bǐ Wú Kēzhǎng jiā lí zhèr gèng yuǎn.

E. Transformation Drill

1. Speaker: Zhāng Xiǎojiě, Wáng Xiānsheng dōu yǒu qián.
 (cue) the same
 (Both Miss Zhāng and Mr. Wáng have money [are rich].)
 2. Zhāng Xiǎojiě, Wáng Xiānsheng dōu yǒu qián. more
 3. Zhāng Xiǎojiě, Wáng Xiānsheng dōu yǒu qián. less
 4. Zhāng Xiǎojiě, Wáng Xiānsheng dōu yǒu qián. even more
- You: Zhāng Xiǎojiě gēn Wáng Xiānsheng yíyàng yǒu qián.
 (Miss Zhāng and Mr. Wáng are equally rich.)
- Zhāng Xiǎojiě bǐ Wáng Xiānsheng yǒu qián.
- Zhāng Xiǎojiě méiyǒu Wáng Xiānsheng nàme yǒu qián.
- Zhāng Xiǎojiě bǐ Wáng Xiānsheng gèng yǒu qián.

5. Zhāng Xiǎojiēde qián, Wáng
Xiānshengde qián dōu hěn duō.
the same
6. Zhāng Xiǎojiēde qián, Wáng
Xiānshengde qián dōu hěn duō.
less
7. Zhāng Xiǎojiēde qián, Wáng
Xiānshengde qián dōu hěn duō.
even more

- Zhāng Xiǎojiēde qián gēn Wáng
Xiānshengde qián yíyàng duō.
- Zhāng Xiǎojiēde qián méiyou Wáng
Xiānshengde qián nàme duō.
- Zhāng Xiǎojiēde qián bǐ Wáng
Xiānshengde qián gèng duō.

F. Substitution Drill

1. Speaker: Nǐmen zhèrde cài hěn
hǎo.
(cue) exceptionally
(Your food here is
very good.)

You: Nǐmen zhèrde cài fēicháng hǎo.
(Your food here is exceptionally
good.)

2. Nǐmen zhèrde cài fēicháng hǎo.
extremely

Nǐmen zhèrde cài hǎojíle.

3. Nǐmen zhèrde cài hǎojíle.
a little (more)

Nǐmen zhèrde cài hǎo yìdiǎn.

4. Nǐmen zhèrde cài hǎo yìdiǎn.
even more

Nǐmen zhèrde cài gèng hǎo.

5. Nǐmen zhèrde cài gèng hǎo.
extremely

Nǐmen zhèrde cài hǎojíle.

6. Nǐmen zhèrde cài hǎojíle.
especially

Nǐmen zhèrde cài tèbié hǎo.

7. Nǐmen zhèrde cài tèbié hǎo.

G. Combination Drill

1. Speaker: Zhèiběn shū hěn hǎo.
Zhèiběn shū hěn
piányi.
(This book is good.
This book is
inexpensive.)
 2. Nǐ mǎide dìtú hěn hǎo. Nǐ
mǎide dìtú hěn piányi.
 3. Tā zhùde fàndiàn hěn hǎo. Tā
zhùde fàndiàn hěn dà.
 4. Nèibān fēijī hěn kuài. Nèibān
fēijī hěn piányi.
 5. Zuò huōchē qù hěn hǎo. Zuò
huōchē qù hěn fāngbian.
 6. Zhège fànguǎnzi hěn jìn.
Zhège fànguǎnzi hěn piányi.
 7. Tā mǎide dìtǎn hěn piányi. Tā
mǎide dìtǎn hěn hǎo.
- You: Zhèiběn shū yòu hǎo yòu piányi.
(This book is both good and
inexpensive.)
- Nǐ mǎide dìtú yóu hǎo yòu piányi.
- Tā zhùde fàndiàn yòu hǎo yòu dà.
- Nèibān fēijī yòu kuài yòu piányi.
- Zuò huōchē qù yòu hǎo yòu fāngbian.
- Zhège fànguǎnzi yòu jìn yòu piányi.
- Tā mǎide dìtǎn yòu piányi yòu hǎo.

H. Expansion Drill

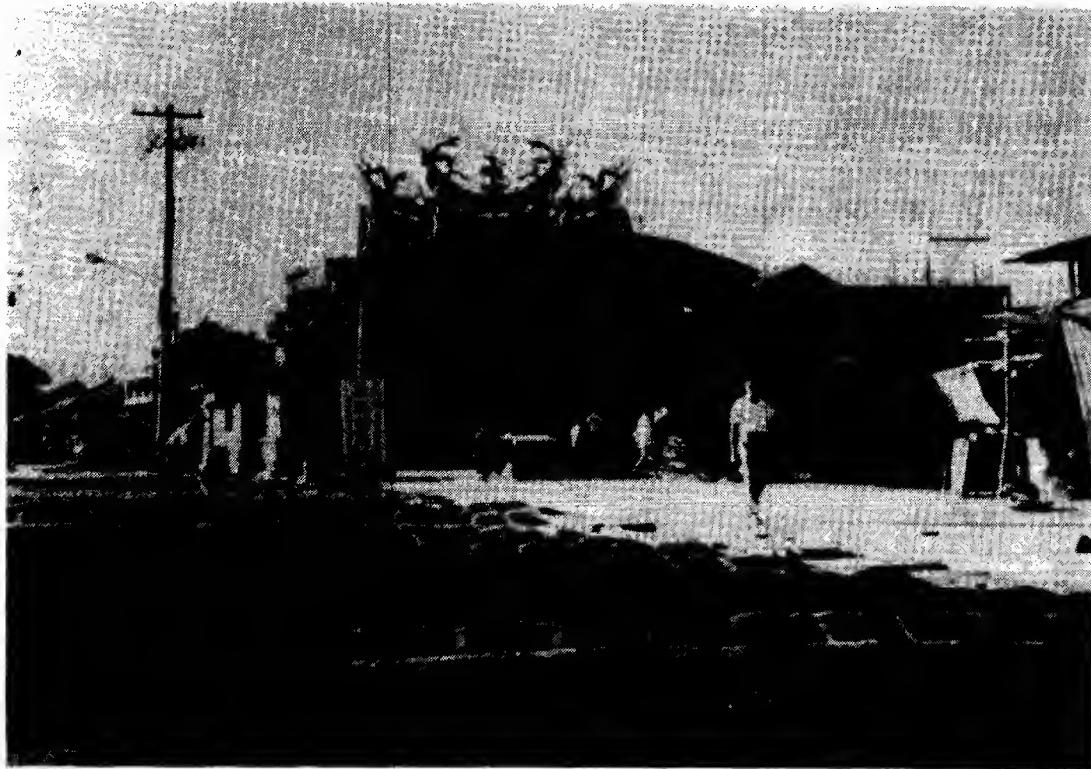
1. Speaker: Zhèrde ròu fēicháng
hǎo.
(cue) chí
(The meat here is
exceptionally good.)
 2. Nàrde cài fēicháng hǎo. mǎi
 3. Nàrde tāng fēicháng hǎo. mǎi
 4. Zhèrde diànyǐng fēicháng hǎo.
kàn
 5. Zhèrde shū fēicháng duō.
kàn
- You: Zhèrde ròu fēicháng hǎo, biéde
dìfang chībuzháo.
(The meat here is exceptionally
good. You can't find anything
like it anywhere else.)
- Nàrde cài fēicháng hǎo, biéde dìfang
mǎibuzháo.
- Nàrde tāng fēicháng hǎo, biéde
dìfang mǎibuzháo.
- Zhèrde diànyǐng fēicháng hǎo, biéde
dìfang kànbuszháo.
- Zhèrde shū fēicháng duō, biéde
dìfang kànbuszháo.

6. Nàrde diànshì fēicháng hǎo.
 mǎi

Nàrde diànshì fēicháng hǎo, biéde
 dìfang mǎibuzháo.

7. Nàrde cài fēicháng hǎo.
 chī

Nàrde cài fēicháng hǎo, biéde
 dìfang chībuzháo.



Drying rice in front of a temple in central Taiwan

UNIT 7

REFERENCE LIST

(in Taipei)

1. B: Wèi.
A: Zhāng Xiānsheng ma?
Hello.
Is this Mr. Zhang?
2. B: Shìde. Nín shì bu shi Báí
Nǚshì?
A: Shì. Zhāng Xiānsheng, wǒ
yǒu yíjiàn shì xiǎng gēn
nín dàting dàting.
Yes. Is this Miss White?
Yes. Mr. Zhang, I have something
I would like to ask you about.
3. B: Shénme shì?
A: Tīngshuō nín nàbiān xǐn
lái le yíwèi Fāng Xiān-
sheng, shi gāng pàilái; tā
tāde míngzì wǒ wàngjí le.
What is it?
I have heard that you recently had
a Mr. Fang join you, who has just
been assigned to your office. I
have forgotten his given name.
4. B: Bú cuò, Fāng Démíng shi
shàngge lǐbài pài dào
wǒmen zhèli láide.
B: Zěnme? Nǐ rènshi ta ma?
That's right. Fang Deming was sent
over here last week.
Why? Do you know him?
5. A: Bú rènshi.
A: Búguò tīngshuō tā yě shi
Jiāzhōu Dàxué bìyède,
suóyi xiǎng qǐng ni gěi
wo jièshao jièshao.
I don't know him.
However, I have heard that he also
graduated from the University
of California, so I wanted to ask
you to introduce me to him.
6. B: Méi wèntí. Wǒ kànkan...
hǎo, wǒmen xiànzài dōu
yǒu gōngfu.
B: Nǐ xiànzài néng lái ma?
No problem. I'll take a look....
Okay, we are both free now.
Can you come now?
7. A: Xíng.
A: Wǒ mǎshàng dào nín bàngōng-
shì lái.
I'll come to your office right away.
That will be fine.
A: Chàbuduō bànge zhōngtóu
jiù dào.
I'll be there in about half an hour.

ADDITIONAL REQUIRED VOCABULARY
(not presented on C-1 and P-1 tapes)

- | | |
|----------------|--|
| 8. jìde | to remember |
| 9. rènde | to recognize, to know (alternate word for <u>rènshi</u>) |
| 10. rènshi zì | to know how to read (literally, "to recognize characters") |
| 11. wàng | to forget (alternate word for <u>wàngji</u> , especially in the sense of forgetting to DO something) |
| 12. wánquán | completely |
| 13. xiāngqilai | to think of, to remember |
| 14. zuōyōu | approximately |

VOCABULARY

bìyè	to graduate
bú cuò	not bad, pretty good; that's right
chàbuduō	almost, about, approximately
dăting	to inquire about, to ask about
jìde	to remember
măshàng	immediately
méi wèntí	(there's) no problem
pài dào	to send to
pàilai	to send here
rènde	to recognize, to know
rènshi	to recognize, to know
rènshi zì	to know how to read (literally, "to recognize characters")
tīngshuō	to hear that
wàng	to forget
wàngji	to forget
wánquán	completely
wèntí	problem, question
xiāngqilai	to think of, to remember
zuōyōu	approximately

(introduced on C-2 tape)

cōngming	to be intelligent
duōde duō	much more
kěnēng	maybe
Shìjiè Yínháng	World Bank
xiū jià	to take a vacation
yánjiyuàn	graduate school
yàobushi...jiù shi...	if it's not...then it will be...
yònggōng	to be hardworking
yuèchū	the beginning of the month
yuèdī	the end of the month

REFERENCE NOTES

1. B: Wèi.
A: Zhāng Xiānsheng ma? Hello.
Is this Mr. Zhāng?
2. B: Shìde. Nín shì bu shi Báí Yes. Is this Miss White?
Nǚshì?
A: Shì. Zhāng Xiānsheng, wǒ Yes. Mr. Zhāng, I have something
yǒu yíjiàn shì xiǎng gēn I would like to ask you about.
nín dǎting dǎting.

Notes on Nos. 1-2

Gēn nín dǎting, "ask information from you": Note that the prepositional verb gēn is translated as "from." Dǎting, "to inquire," is less formal than qǐngjiào and requests information rather than advice.

Objects of reduplicated verbs: Reduplicated verbs may be followed only by DEFINITE objects. Indefinite objects of reduplicated verbs precede those verbs. In the last sentence of exchange 2, the object of the reduplicated verb dǎting dǎting is indefinite: yíjiàn shì, "a matter" Thus the object is introduced in the clause wǒ yǒu yíjiàn shì which precedes the entire verb phrase xiǎng gēn nín dǎting dǎting.

Reduplicating a verb makes it indefinite; adding an indefinite object might cause confusion. The reduplicated verbs in the sentences below have definite objects:

- | | |
|---|--|
| Wǒ xiǎng gēn nín dǎting
dǎting nèijiàn shì. | I would like to ask you about that. |
| Wǒ xiǎng gēn nín dǎting
dǎting zhèijiàn shì. | I would like to ask you about this. |
| Wǒ xiǎng gēn nín dǎting
dǎting tāde shì. | I would like to ask you about his
matter (about him). |
| Wǒ xiǎng gēn nín dǎting
dǎting nǐde nèijiàn shì. | I would like to ask you about that
matter of yours. |

Simple verbs are used in the following sentences, which have indefinite objects:

- | | |
|---|---|
| Wǒ xiǎng gēn nín dǎting
yìdiǎn shì. | I would like to ask you about some-
thing. |
| Wǒ xiǎng gēn nín dǎting hěn
duō shì. | I would like to ask you about a lot
of things. |
| Wǒ xiǎng gēn nín dǎting
jǐjiàn shì. | I would like to ask you about a few
things. |

Notes on No. 3

Tīngshuō corresponds to the English "I hear that...."

...lái le yíwèi Fāng Xiānsheng, "there came a Mr. Fāng": While "a" and "the" are used in English to distinguish between indefinite and definite, word order accomplishes the same distinction in Chinese. The subject "A Mr. Fāng" is placed AFTER the verb because the subject is indefinite. With an indefinite subject following the verb, information preceding the verb may give location, time, or other scene-setting details.

- Zhèr xīn kāile yige hěn
hǎode fànguānzi. A very good restaurant opened here
recently.

Zuótiān láile yìxiē Rìběn
rénn. Some Japanese came yesterday.

Yǐjīng qùle wǔbāige rénn. Five hundred people have already
gone there.

Verbs of appearing and verbs of disappearing ("to come," "to discover," "to happen/occur") introduce indefinite subjects, as do the words you and yöude.

Wàibian yǒu jige rén zhǎo nǐ. There are some people outside who want to see you.

Yǒude rén bù xǐhuan hē chá. Some people don't like to drink tea.

- Situations may be described with either you or another verb.

Zuótiān <u>you</u> yige rén lái zhǎo nǐ.	Yesterday there was someone here looking for you.
Zuótiān láile yige rén yào zhǎo ni dāngmiàn tǎntan.	Yesterday someone was here who was looking for you to talk with you in person.

Subjects occurring at the end of a sentence are indefinite, whether or not they are accompanied by yíge. Subjects preceding the verb in a sentence are definite, whether or not they are accompanied by zhéige, néige, zhéixié, néixié, or other specifying words.

- | | |
|-------------|--|
| Lái rén le. | Some people have come. |
| Rén lái le. | The people have come. (i.e., those whom we were expecting) |

Míngzi means "name"--of an object, a place, or a person (GIVEN NAME). Occasionally, míngzi is used for a person's full name (surname and given name). This usage is more common in the PRC.

Wàngji is a verb meaning "to forget"--used especially in reference to forgetting facts. Wàng, "to forget," is more commonly used for forgetting to do something. The verb jìde means "to remember."

4. B: Bú cuò, Fāng Démíng shi
shàngge lǐbài pài dào
wǒmen zhèlì láide.
B: Zěnme? Nǐ rènshi ta ma?
- That's right. Fāng Démíng was sent over here last week.
Why? Do you know him?

Notes on No. 4

Bú cuò means "not bad" in the sense of "pretty good," "pretty well," "all right."

Nǐ zěnmeyàng?
Bú cuò.

How are things going?
Not bad.

In the first sentence of No. 4, bú cuò means "that's right, your information is not wrong."

Lǐ Xiānsheng, nǐ gāng cóng
Xiānggǎng huílai, shì ma?
Bú cuò, wǒ shi zuótiān
huílaide.

Mr. Lǐ, you just got back from Hong Kong, didn't you?
That's right. I got back yesterday.

Here are more examples of bú cuò:

Nèige fànguānzide cài zhēn
bú cuò.

That restaurant really has pretty good food.

Tā shuō Zhōngguo huà, shuōde
bú cuò.

He speaks Chinese pretty well.

In the first example, notice that an adverb precedes bú cuò: zhēn bú cuò

Pài dào...lái is a three-part verb: action verb (also expressing MOTION), prepositional verb (must take an object), and directional verb (lái, qù)

ACTION VERB	PREPOSITIONAL VERB	OBJECT	DIRECTIONAL VERB	
pǎo	dào	shānshang	qù	"to run up on the hill"
bān	dào	zhèr	lái	"to move it into here"
ná	dào	xuéxiào	qù	"to take it to school"
zǒu	dào	hòubianr	lái	"to walk to the back"

Zěnme, "why," "how come," "how is it that...,"* is a more colloquial and challenging word for "why" than wèishénme. Only a reason or an explanation is requested by wèishénme. Zěnme expresses more, emphasizing the speaker's surprise or lack of understanding.

Nǐmende bàngōngshì zěnme zěnme xiǎo?	How is it that your office is so small?
Tā fùmǔ dōu shuō Zhōngguo huà, tā zěnme bù huì shuō?	Both his parents speak Chinese. How is it that he can't?
Zěnme yàojǐnde shì, wǒ zěnme wàngle zuò le?	How could I have forgotten to do such an important thing?
Nǐ zěnme bù niàn shū ne?	How come you're not studying?
Nǐ zěnme bù shuō huà? Yǒu shénme bù gaoxìngde shì ma?	How come you're not saying anything? Is there something you are unhappy about?
The meaning of <u>zěnme</u> is sometimes affected by the aspect marker used:	
Nǐ zěnme lái le?	How come you are here? (i.e., "What are you doing here?")
Nǐ (shi) zěnme láide?	How did you get here? (i.e., by what means of transportation)

*You have already learned that zěnme can mean "how."

Rènshi the state verb means "to know" in the sense of "to be acquainted with," "to be familiar with," "to recognize." As an action verb, rènshi means "to meet," "to get acquainted with."

(STATE VERB)

Nǐ rènshi Zhāng Guóquán ma?	Do you know Zhāng Guóquán?
Nǐ rènshi ta ma?	Do you know him?
Wǒmen bù tài rènshi.	We are not too well acquainted.
Wǒmen qùnián hái bù rènshi.	We did not know each other yet last year.

(ACTION VERB)

Wǒ zài Měiguode shíhou, rènshile hěn duō Měiguo niánqīng rén.*	When I was in America, I met a lot of young Americans.
Wǒ shi qiánnián rènshi tade.	I met him the year before last.
Nèige shíhou wǒmen hái méi rènshi.	At that time we had not yet met.
Tā shi yíge hěn hǎode rén, nǐ yīnggāi rènshi renshi.**	He is a very good person; you should get to know him.

As a state verb, rènshi is used for "knowing" or "recognizing" Chinese characters.

Nǐ rènshi duōshǎoge Zhōngguo zì?	How many Chinese characters do you know/recognize?
Nǐ rènshi zhèige zì ma?	Do you recognize this character?

Contrast the meanings of rènshi and zhīdao: rènshi, "to know" a person; zhīdao, "to know of" a person

Nǐ rènshi Táng Xiǎojiě ma?	Do you know Miss Táng?
Wǒ zhīdao ta, dànshì wǒmen méi jiānguo.	I know of her, but we haven't met.

When a place is being discussed, rènshi means "to know how to get [there]." Zhīdao continues to mean "to know of [a place]."

Nǐ rènshi nèige diànyǐngyuàn ma?	Do you know how to get to that movie theater?
Nǐ zhīdao nèige diànyǐngyuàn ma?	Do you know of that movie theater?

*niánqīng, "to be young"

**yīnggāi, "should"

5. A: Bú rènshí.
 A: Búguò tīngshuō tā yě shí
 Jiāzhōu Dàxué bìyède, suóyi
 xiǎng qǐng ni gěi wǒ jièshao
 jièshao.
- I don't know him.
 However, I have heard that he also graduated from the University of California, so I wanted to ask you to introduce me to him.

Note on No. 5

Shí Jiāzhōu Dàxué bìyède, "graduated from the University of California": The name of a school or a word describing the type of school may stand in front of the verb bìyè with no preceding prepositional verb, such as cóng, "from."

- | | |
|---|---|
| Nǐ érzi yǐjīng dàxué/zhōng- | Has your son graduated from college/
high school/elementary school
already? |
| xué/xiǎoxué bìyè le ma? | |
| Tā dàxué hái méi bìyè ne. | He has not graduated from college yet. |
| Tā shí Táiwān Dàxué bìyède. | He graduated from Taiwan University. |
| Bìyè may also be preceded by either <u>zài</u> , "at," or <u>cóng</u> , "from." | |
| Nǐ shí zài něige zhōngxué
bìyède? | What high school did you graduate
from? |
| Wǒ qùnián cóng Dézhōu Dàxué
bìyè le. | I graduated last year from the
University of Texas. |
| Wǒ shí qíbānián cóng Běijīng
Dàxué bìyède. | I graduated from Běijīng University
in '78. |

Bìyè, meaning "to complete a course of study," is a compound made up of a verb plus a general object. For this reason, the object yè may be separated from the verb bì. This separation occurs most frequently in sentences containing the shì...de construction.

Tā shí yíjiǔqíliùnián bìde yè. He graduated in 1976.

6. B: Méi wèntí. Wǒ kànkan...hǎo,
 wǒmen xiànzài dōu yǒu
 gōngfu.
 B: Nǐ xiànzài néng lái ma?
- No problem. I'll take a look....
 Okay, we are both free now.
 Can you come now?

Note on No. 6

The noun wèntí can mean "question," "problem," or "difficulty."

Tā wènle hǎoduō wèntí. He asked a lot of questions.

Nà shi yige hěn dàde wèntí. That's a big problem.

Nǐ yǒu wèntí ma? could mean either "Do you have any questions?" or "Are you having any problems?"

7. A: Xíng. That will be fine.
 A: Wǒ mǎshàng dào nín bàngōngshì I'll come to your office right away.
 lái.
 A: Chàbuduō bānge zhōngtóu jiù I'll be there in about half an hour.
 dào.

Notes on No. 7

The adverb mǎshàng (literally, "on horseback") means "immediately," "right away."

Chàbuduō may be translated fairly literally as "does not differ much." Other translations are "about," "approximately," "almost."

- | | |
|---|---|
| Chàbuduō bādiǎn le. | It is nearly eight o'clock. |
| Zhèběn shū wǒ chàbuduō
kànwán le. | I have almost finished reading this book. |
| Tāmen chàbuduō bādiǎn zhōng
lái. | They are coming at around eight o'clock. |
| Nàge xuéxiào yǒu chàbuduō
sānbǎige xuésheng. | That school has approximately three hundred students. |

- | | |
|----------------|--|
| 8. jìde | to remember |
| 9. rènde | to recognize, to know (alternate word for <u>rènshí</u>) |
| 10. rènshí zì | to know how to read (literally, "to recognize characters") |
| 11. wàng | to forget (alternate word for <u>wàngjì</u> , especially in the sense of forgetting to DO something) |
| 12. wánquán | completely |
| 13. xiǎngqilai | to think of, to remember |
| 14. zuōyóu | approximately |

Notes on Additional Required Vocabulary

The verb jìde, "to remember," acts like a state verb.

Nǐ jìde Wáng Xiǎo Míng ma?	Do you remember Wáng Xiǎo Míng?
Jìde. Tā shì wǒ àiren dàxuéde tóngxué.	I remember (him). He is my spouse's college classmate.
Wǒ zuótīan bù jìde tā xìng shénme. Jīntiān yòu xiāngqilai le.	Yesterday I couldn't remember what his name is. Today I remembered it (again).

Rènde, "to recognize," "to know," is usually interchangeable with rènshí. Both rènshí and rènde are most often made negative with bù.

Nǐ rènde ta ma?	Do you know him?
Bú rènde.	No.
Tā lù yě bù rènde.	He doesn't even know the way.
Wǒmen qùnián hái bù rènde.	We did not know each other last year.

Wàng, "to forget," is an action verb.

Wǒ hěn róngyi bǎ rén míngzi wàng le.	I forget people's names very easily.
Nǐmen dōu bǎ chēpiào nálai le ma?	Did all of you bring your bus tickets?
Wǒ wàng le.	I forgot (mine).
Wǒ méi wàng.	I didn't forget.

Wánquán, "completely," is an adverb used to modify verbs.

Tā xiěde zì wánquán duì.	The character he wrote is completely right.
Tā wánquán bù dǒng.	He doesn't understand any part of this.
Wǒ wánquán bù zhídào zhèijiàn shì.	I don't know anything about this matter.

Xiāngqilai, "to think of," "to remember," is a compound verb of result. It is made up of xiāng, "to think"; qǐ, "to rise"; and lái, "to come."* As an ending showing result, -qǐlái may have either its literal meaning of "to come up" or more abstract meanings such as "to come to mind."**

*Xiāngqilai is actually pronounced xiángqilai. The ending -qǐlái is in the neutral tone; because qǐ was originally in the third tone, xiāng changes to the rising tone.

**English prepositions, such as "up," are also used both literally and abstractly: "look up the wall" (an upward motion) and "look up the phone number" (no motion indicated by "up")

Qǐng bǎ yǐzi bānqilai. Please lift up the chair.
Qǐng nǐmen zhàngqilai. Please stand up.
Nèige zì wǒ xiāngqilai le. I remember that character.

Zuōyòu (literally, "left-right") means "approximately," "about."

Wǒ wǔdiǎn zuōyòu lái jiē ni. I will come to get you about five o'clock.
Nǐ qù mǎi diànr píngguǒ, hǎo bu hǎo? How about going to buy some apples?
Yào duōshǎo? How many do you want?
Sānjīn zuōyòu jiù gòu le. About three catties should be enough.

DRILLS

A. Transformation Drill

1. Speaker: Wǒ yǒu yíjiàn shì
xiǎng gēn nín dǎting
dǎting.
(I have something I
would like to ask you
about.)
- OR Nèijiàn shì, wǒ xiǎng
gēn nín dǎting dǎting.
(I would like to ask
you about that matter.)
- You: Wǒ xiǎng gēn nín dǎting yíjiàn
shì.
(I would like to ask you some-
thing.)
- Wǒ xiǎng gēn nín dǎting dǎting
nèijiàn shì.
(I would like to ask you about
that matter.)
2. Wǒ yǒu hěn duō shì xiǎng gēn
nín dǎting dǎting.
3. Zhèijiàn shì, wǒ xiǎng gēn nín
dǎting dǎting.
4. Tāde shì, wǒ xiǎng gēn nín
dǎting dǎting.
5. Wǒ yǒu jǐjiàn shì xiǎng gēn nín
dǎting dǎting.
6. Nǐde nèijiàn shì, wǒ xiǎng gēn
nín dǎting dǎting.
- Wǒ xiǎng gēn nín dǎting hěn duō shì.
- Wǒ xiǎng gēn nín dǎting dǎting zhèi-
jiàn shì.
- Wǒ xiǎng gēn nín dǎting dǎting tāde
shì.
- Wǒ xiǎng gēn nín dǎting jǐjiàn shì.
- Wǒ xiǎng gēn nín dǎting dǎting nǐde
nèijiàn shì.

B. Expansion Drill

1. Speaker: Tāde míngzi wǒ wàng
le.
(I have forgotten his
given name.)
2. Tāde dìzhǐ wǒ wàngji le.
3. Tā shénme shíhou lái wǒ wàng
le.
4. Nèibān fēijī jǐdiǎn zhōng dào
wǒ wàngji le.
- You: Tāde míngzi wǒ wàng le, nǐ hái
jìde ma?
(I have forgotten his given
name. Do you remember it?)
- Tāde dìzhǐ wǒ wàngji le, nǐ hái
jìde ma?
- Tā shénme shíhou lái wǒ wàng le, nǐ
hái jìde ma?
- Nèibān fēijī jǐdiǎn zhōng dào wǒ
wàngji le, nǐ hái jìde ma?

5. Tā shi něinián dào Zhōngguo qùde wǒ wàng le.
6. Wǒmen zài náli huàn chē wǒ wàngji le.
7. Yínháng jǐdiǎn zhōng guān mén wǒ wàng le.

Tā shi něinián dào Zhōngguo qùde wǒ wàng le, ni hái jìde ma?

Wǒmen zài náli huàn chē wǒ wàngji le, ni hái jìde ma?

Yínháng jǐdiǎn zhōng guān mén wǒ wàng le, ni hái jìde ma?

C. Expansion Drill

1. Speaker: Tīngshuō tā shi gāng pàilaide.
(cue) zhèli
(I have heard he was just sent over.)
2. Tīngshuō tā shi gāng pàiqude.
nàli
3. Tīngshuō Lǐ Xiānsheng shi gāng pàilaide. Táiběi
4. Tīngshuō Wáng Xiǎojiě shi gāng pàiqude. Táinán
5. Tīngshuō tā gēge shi gāng pàilaide. Táizhōng
6. Tīngshuō tā shi gāng pàiqude. Gāoxiōng
7. Tīngshuō nín shi gāng pàilaide. zhèli

You: Tīngshuō tā shi gāng pài dào zhèli láide.
(I have heard he was just sent over here.)

Tīngshuō tā shi gāng pài dào nàli qùde.

Tīngshuō Lǐ Xiānsheng shi gāng pài dào Táiběi láide.

Tīngshuō Wáng Xiǎojiě shi gāng pài dào Táinán qùde.

Tīngshuō tā gēge shi gāng pài dào Táizhōng láide.

Tīngshuō tā shi gāng pài dào Gāoxiōng qùde.

Tīngshuō nín shi gāng pài dào zhèli láide.

D. Expansion Drill

- | | |
|---|--|
| 1. Speaker: Tā shi Jiāzhōu Dàxué bìyède.
(<u>cue</u>) yījiūsìwǔnián
(He graduated from the University of California.) | You: Tā shi yījiūsìwǔnián Jiāzhōu Dàxué bìyède.
(In 1945 he graduated from the University of California.) |
| 2. Tā shi Táiwān Dàxué bìyède.
yījiūwǔliùnián | Tā shi yījiūwǔliùnián Táiwān Dàxué bìyède. |
| 3. Tā shi Mázhōu Dàxué bìyède.
yījiūliùqīnián | Tā shi yījiūliùqīnián Mázhōu Dàxué bìyède. |
| 4. Tā shi Dézhōu Dàxué bìyède.
yījiūliùèrnián | Tā shi yījiūliùèrnián Dézhōu Dàxué bìyède. |
| 5. Tā shi Běijīng Dàxué bìyède.
yījiūsìqīnián | Tā shi yījiūsìqīnián Běijīng Dàxué bìyède. |
| 6. Tā shi Dōngběi Dàxué bìyède.
yījiūsānlíngnián | Tā shi yījiūsānlíngnián Dōngběi Dàxué bìyède. |
| 7. Tā shi Nánjīng Dàxué bìyède.
yījiūsāngqīnián | Tā shi yījiūsāngqīnián Nánjīng Dàxué bìyède. |

E. Expansion Drill

- | | | |
|--|---|---|
| 1. Speaker: Wǒ kànjianguo zhèige zì.
(I have seen this character before.) | OR Wǒ zhīdao tā shi shéi.
(I know who he is.) | You: Wǒ kànjianguo zhèige zì, kěshì wǒ bú rènshi zhèige zì.
(I have seen this character before, but I don't recognize it.) |
| 2. Wǒ kànjianguo Zhāng Xiǎojiě. | | Wǒ zhīdao tā shi shéi, kěshì wǒ bú rènshi ta.
(I know who he is, but I'm not acquainted with him.) |
| 3. Wǒ qùguo nèige dìfang. | | Wǒ qùguo nèige dìfang, kěshì wǒ bú rènshi nèige dìfang. |
| 4. Wǒ zhīdao tā shi Lǐ Kēzhǎng. | | Wǒ zhīdao tā shi Lǐ Kēzhǎng, kěshì wǒ bú rènshi Lǐ Kēzhǎng. |

5. Wǒ kànjianguo.
Wǒ kànjianguo, kěshi wǒ bù rènshi.
6. Wǒ zhídào tā shì Wáng Xiǎojiēde
gēge.
Wǒ zhídào tā shì Wáng Xiǎojiēde gēge,
kěshi wǒ bù rènshi ta.

F. Transformation Drill

1. Speaker: Chàbuduō bànge zhōng-
tóu jiù dào.
(I'll be there in
about half an hour.)
You: Bànge zhōngtōu zuǒyòu jiù dào.
(I'll be there in about half
an hour.)
2. Chàbuduō yào yíge zhōngtōu.
Yào yíge zhōngtōu zuǒyòu.
3. Tā zhùle chàbuduō sāntiān.
Tā zhùle sāntiān zuǒyòu.
4. Tā chàbuduō wǔshísuì le.
Tā wǔshísuì zuǒyòu le.
5. Nèiběn shū chàbuduō yào shíkuài
qián.
Nèiběn shū yào shíkuài qián zuǒyòu.
6. Chàbuduō yào zǒu sìshiwǔfēn
zhōng.
Yào zǒu sìshiwǔfēn zhōng zuǒyòu.
7. Chàbuduō sānge xǐngqī.
Sānge xǐngqī zuǒyòu.

G. Response Drill

1. Speaker: Nǐ xiànzài lái ma?
(cue) mǎshàng
(Are you coming now?)
You: Wǒ mǎshàng lái.
(I'm coming right away.)
2. Tā bādiǎn zhōng lái ma?
chàbuduō
Tā chàbuduō bādiǎn zhōng lái.
3. Tā shídiǎn zhōng qù ma?
zuǒyòu
Tā shídiǎn zhōng zuǒyòu qù.
4. Nǐmen xiànzài zǒu ma?
mǎshàng
Wǒmen mǎshàng zǒu.
5. Tāmen báhào qù ma? zuǒyòu
Tāmen báhào zuǒyòu qù.
6. Tāmen jiǔdiǎn zhōng lái ma?
chàbuduō
Tāmen chàbuduō jiǔdiǎn zhōng lái.
7. Nǐ shíhào zài Niǚ Yuē ma?
zuǒyòu
Wǒ shíhào zuǒyòu zài Niǚ Yuē.

UNIT 8

REFERENCE LIST

1. B: Wèi, zhèi shi Lǐbīnsī.
Hello. This is the Protocol Department.
- A: Wèi, wǒ shi Láidēng Dàshǐ-de mìshū.
Hello. I am Ambassador Leyden's secretary.
2. A: Dàshǐ jiēzháo nǐmende qǐngtiě le.
The ambassador received your invitation.
3. A: Hěn kěxī, yīnwei tā yǒu shì, Bāyuè jiǔ hào bù néng lái.
Unfortunately, because he has a previous engagement, he cannot come on August 9.
A: Qǐng ni zhuǎngào Qiáo Bùzhǎng.
Please inform Minister Qiáo.
A: Hěn bàoqiàn.
I'm very sorry.
4. B: Hěn yíhàn, Láidēng Dàshǐ bù néng lái.
We very much regret that Ambassador Leyden cannot come.
B: Wǒ tì ni zhuǎngào yíxià.
I will pass on the message for you.
5. A: Mǎ Mínglǐ, wǒmen yǒu jige tóngxué Xīngqíliù jīhua dào Chángchéng qù wánr.
Mǎ Mínglǐ, a few of us students are planning to go to the Great Wall Saturday for an outing.
A: Nǐmen néng bu néng yìqǐ qù?
Can you go with us?
6. B: Zhēn bù qiǎo.
We really couldn't make that.
B: Nèitiān wǒmen yǒu shí, méi bànhuà qù.
We have a previous engagement that day; we have no way of going.
7. A: Xīwang yǐhòu zài zhǎo jǐhui jùyíjù ba.
I hope that late we will find another opportunity to get together.
B: Hǎo a.
Okay.

ADDITIONAL REQUIRED VOCABULARY (not presented on C-1 and P-1 tapes)

8. dàjiā
everybody, everyone
9. jiēdào
to receive (alternate form of jiēzháo)
10. tóngshì
fellow worker, colleague
11. yīnggāi
should, ought to, must

VOCABULARY

bànfa	method, way
bàoqiàn	to be sorry
bùzhǎng	minister (of a government organization)
Chángchéng	the Great Wall
dàjiā	everybody, everyone
jiē	to receive (mail, messages, guests, phone calls)
jiēdào	to receive
jù	to assemble
jùyíjù	to get together
kěxī	unfortunately, what a pity
Lǐbīnsī	Protocol Department (PRC)
méi bànfa	there's no way out, it can't be helped
mìshū	secretary, executive assistant
qiǎo	to be timely, to be opportune
qǐngtiě (qǐngtiē)	written invitation
tì	substituting for, in place of
tóngshì	fellow worker, colleague
tóngxué	classmate
yǐhàn	to regret (that something desirable will not happen)
yīnggāi	should, ought to, must
zhuǎngào	to pass on a message, to inform

(introduced on C-2 tape)

cānjiā	to participate in, to join, to attend
dào xǐ	to congratulate
dìèrtiān	the next day
Jīngjibù	Ministry of Economics
jūnshì yǎnxí	military maneuvers
láodòng mófàn	model worker

nánbù	the southern part (of the island), the south
shàngxiào	colonel
tǐngdechūlái	to be able to recognize what some- thing is from the sound
tóngxuéhuì	alumni association (literally, "fellow-student group")
tōngzhī	(written) announcement, notification
xièxie tāde yāoqǐng	to thank him for his invitation
zhèngzhí xuéxí	political study session
zhǔchí jiéhūn	to preside at a marriage ceremony (i.e., to give the bride away)
zǒng jīnglǐ	general manager (chief executive officer)

(introduced in Communication Game)

dàngāo	cake
qīsi	cheese

REFERENCE NOTES

1. B: Wài, zhèi shi Lìbīnsī. Hello. This is the Protocol Department.
A: Wèi, wǒ shi Láidēng Dàshíde Hello. I am Ambassador Leyden's
mìshū. secretary.

Notes on No. 1

Lìbīnsī, meaning "protocol department," is made up of lǐ, "ceremony"; bīn, "honored guests"; and sī, "department."

Mìshū means "secretary" in two senses: 1) a high-ranking official
2) a clerk-typist.

2. A: Dàshǐ jiēzháo nǐmende qǐngtiě le. The ambassador received your invitation.

Notes on No. 2

The verb jiē, "to receive," may be used for receiving guests, mail, messages, and phone calls.

Jiēzháo (jiēdào), "to receive," is a compound verb of result. The endings -zháo and -dào mean approximately the same thing: "to successfully obtain something" Jiēzháo and jiēdào occur in four ways: with le or méi (describing ACTUAL situations) and with -de- or -bu- (describing POTENTIAL situations)

Wǒ zuótīān qù huǒchēzhàn jiē ta, kěshì méi jiēzháo/ Yesterday I went to the train station to get him, but I missed him.
jiēdào.

Nǐ zǎo yìdiǎnr qù jiē ta, If you go a little earlier, (then)
jiù jiēdezháo/jiēdedào. you can get him.

Míngtiān yàoshi láiwǎnle If I am late tomorrow, (then) I won't
jiù jiēbuzháo/jiēbudào tāde diànhuà. (be able to) receive his phone call.

Qǐngtiě refers to a written invitation. The word is also pronounced qǐngtiē.

3. A: Hěn kěxī, yīnwei tā yǒu shì, Unfortunately, because he has a
Báyuè jiǔhào bù néng lái. previous engagement, he cannot
come on August 9.
A: Qǐng ni zhuǎngào Qiáo Bùzhǎng. Please inform Minister Qiáo.
A: Hěn bàoqiàn. I'm very sorry.

Notes on No. 3

Kěxī may be used as an exclamation: Zhēn kěxī! "That's really too bad!"

Zhuǎngào means "to pass along [word of something]." Zhuǎn literally means "to turn" or "to transmit." Gào means "to tell," as in gàosu.

Bàoqiàn is an adjectival verb that means "to be sorry," "to feel apologetic" (e.g., for not fulfilling one's social obligations). Literally, bào means "to embrace [a feeling]," "to harbor [a feeling]." Qiàn means "apologetic feelings," "guilt feelings."

4. B: Hěn yíhàn, Láidēng Dàshǐ bù We very much regret that Ambassador
néng lái. Leyden cannot come.
B: Wǒ tì ni zhuǎngào yíxià. I will pass on the message for you.

Notes on No. 4

Yíhàn is a formal term used to express disappointment or regret that something desirable will not happen.

Tì, "for," "in place of," is a prepositional verb meaning in place of another, or in another's stead.

Jǐntiān wǒ tì nǐ jiāo shū. I will teach for you today. (i.e., in your place)

Wǒ tì nǐ qù. I will go for you. (i.e., instead of you)

To make a sentence containing tì negative, place bù or méi in front of the prepositional verb.

Wǒ bù yào tì ni qù mǎi cài. I don't want to go to buy groceries for you.

Tā méi tì wǒ lái jiǎng huà. He did not come to speak in my place.

Both gěi and tì may be translated as "for." Gěi, having a wider range of usage, would seem to overlap in some instances with tì. The more exact meaning of tì may be used to clarify a situation.

Wǒ gěi ni mǎi cài.

I will buy groceries for you.
(WHO PAYS? DID YOU VOLUNTEER ONLY
TO SHOP, OR TO PAY ALSO?)

Wǒ tì ni mǎi cài.

I will buy groceries for you.
(CLARIFIED: YOU HAVE VOLUNTEERED ONLY
TO SHOP, NOT TO PAY.)

Yíxià, "a bit," is not translated in No. 4. This word adds to the action in the sentence a casual feeling, similar to the effect of reduplicating a verb. (Notice that this use of yíxià is different from previous examples, where the word meant "for a little while.")

5. A: Mǎ Mínglǐ, wǒmen yǒu jige
tóngxué Xīngqiliù jìhua
dào Chángchéng qù wánr.
A: Nǐmen néng bu néng yìqǐ qù?

Mǎ Mínglǐ, a few of us students are
planning to go to the Great Wall
Saturday for an outing.
Can you go with us?

Notes on No. 5

Tóngxué means "fellow student" or "graduate of the same institution." "Fellow worker" or "colleague" is tóngshì.

Chángchéng: Cháng means "long," and chéng is an old word for "city wall." The full name of the Great Wall is Wàn lǐ Chángchéng, literally "10,000 lǐ-long wall."*

Néng, kéyi, and huì compared: All three of these auxiliary verbs--and therefore state verbs--mean "can" to some extent.

The core meaning of néng is "can," "to be able to," "to be capable of." In some cases, néng may also mean "may," "to be permitted," "could be/is possible," and "to know how to."

Wǒde tóu téng, bù néng kàn
shū.

My head aches; I can't read.

Shàng kède shíhou, bù néng
shuō huà.

Talking is not permitted during
class.

Zhījiāgē Shíyíyuè jiù néng
xià xuě.

It can snow in November in Chicago.
(POSSIBILITY)

Tā zhēn néng shuō huà.

He really knows how to talk.

The core meaning of kéyi is "can," "may," "to be permitted to." Kéyi may also mean "could be/is possible." The permission implied by kéyi may come

*One lǐ is approximately one third of a mile.

from an outside authority or may be self-imposed.

- | | |
|---------------------------------|---|
| Nǐ kěyì zǒu le. | You may leave. |
| Cóng zhèige mén jìnqù, kěyì ma? | May one go in through this door? |
| Nàrde fàn kěyì chí. | The food there may be eaten. (i.e., it is possible to eat it) |
| Wǒ bù shūfù, bù kěyì yóuyǒng. | I don't feel good; I can't go swimming. (i.e., the speaker decides that he should not go) |

The core meaning of huì is "to know how to," "can." Huì is often used for an activity that was learned, in contrast to néng for activities that "can be done" because of a person's physical condition ("Can she get out of bed yet?" Tā néng bu néng xià chuáng?). The other main use of huì is to indicate possibility. Here it overlaps with both néng and kěyì in meaning "could be/is possible."

- | | |
|-----------------------------|---|
| Nǐde érzi huì zǒu lù le ma? | Can your son walk now?
(BABY LEARNING TO WALK) |
| Nǐ huì shuō Yīngwén ma? | Can you speak English? |
| Míngtiān huì xià yǔ. | It might/will rain tomorrow. |
| Tā bù huì bù lái. | It is not possible that he won't come. |

6. B: Zhēn bù qiǎo.
B: Nèitiān wǒmen yǒu shì, méi bànfa qù.
- We really couldn't make that.
We have a previous engagement that day; we have no way of going.

Notes on No. 6

Bù qiǎo literally means "inopportune," "not timely."

Méi bànfa: Bànfa means "method," "way." Within a sentence, méi bànfa is used as "there is no way to...," "there is no way that...." Used independently, méi bànfa means "nothing can be done," "it can't be helped," "there is no way out."

7. A: Xi wang yǐ hòu zài zhǎo jí huì
jù yí jù ba.
B: Hǎo a.

I hope that later we will find
another opportunity to get together.
Okay.

8. dà jiā
9. jiē dào
10. tóng shí
11. yīng gāi

everybody, everyone
to receive (alternate form for
jiē zháo)
fellow worker, colleague
should, ought to, must

Notes on Additional Required Vocabulary

Literally, dàjiā means "big family." When dàjiā is the subject of a sentence, dōu is often placed before the verb.

Dàjiā dōu zhīdào tā shì shéi. Everyone knows who he is.

Xièxie dàjiā. Thank you all.

Qǐng dàjiā zuòxialai. Would everyone please sit down.

Wǒmen dàjiā yìqǐ qù ba. Let's all go together.

Yǐnggāi is an auxiliary verb, which is followed by another verb in a sentence. Only bù is used to make yǐnggāi negative.

Bú xiè, zhèi shì wǒmen yǐng-gāi zuòde shì. Don't thank us. This is something we should be doing.

Zhèijiàn shìqing hěn yào jǐn,
nǐ yīnggāi mǎshàng qù bàn. This is a very important thing; you
should (go) take care of it right
away.

Yíge dàxué bìyède rén, bù yǐnggāi yǒu zhèiyangde xiǎngfa.

Someone who has graduated from college shouldn't think this way.

DRILLS

A. Expansion Drill

- | | |
|---|--|
| 1. Speaker: Tā zài Wàijiāobù
Lǐbīnsī gōngzuò.
(cue) wǔlóu | You: Tā zài Wàijiāobù Lǐbīnsī gōngzuò. Tāde bàngōngshì zài wǔlóu.
(He works at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs [in] the Protocol Department. His office is on the fifth floor.) |
| 2. Tā zài zhèr gōngzuò. qīlóu | Tā zài zhèr gōngzuò. Tāde bàngōngshì zài qīlóu. |
| 3. Tā zài Jiānádà Dàshiguǎn gōngzuò. lóushàng | Tā zài Jiānádà Dàshiguǎn gōngzuò. Tāde bàngōngshì zài lóushàng. |
| 4. Tā zài Běijīng gōngzuò.
Guānghuá Lù | Tā zài Běijīng gōngzuò. Tāde bàngōngshì zài Guānghuá Lù. |
| 5. Zhāng Tóngzhì zài Shànghǎi
gōngzuò. Nánjīng Lù | Zhāng Tóngzhì zài Shànghǎi gōngzuò.
Tāde bàngōngshì zài Nánjīng Lù. |
| 6. Wáng Nǚshì zài yínháng gōngzuò.
èrlóu | Wáng Nǚshì zài yínháng gōngzuò.
Tāde bàngōngshì zài èrlóu. |
| 7. Wèi Shàoxiào zài Wūguāncí
gōngzuò. sānlóu | Wèi Shàoxiào zài Wūguāncí gōngzuò.
Tāde bàngōngshì zài sānlóu. |

B. Response Drill

- | | |
|---|--|
| 1. Speaker: Dàshǐ jiēzháo qǐngtiě
le ma?
(cue) not yet
(Has the ambassador received the invitation yet?) | You: Dàshǐ hái méi jiēzháo qǐngtiě.
(The ambassador has not received the invitation yet.) |
| 2. Tāmen dōu jiēzháo qǐngtiě le
ma? not all | Tāmen méi dōu jiēzháo qǐngtiě. |
| 3. Nǐmen jiēzháo Bùzhǎngde qǐngtiě
le ma? yes | Wǒmen jiēzháo Bùzhǎngde qǐngtiě le. |
| 4. Tāmen jiēzháo Dàshiguǎnde qǐng-
tiě le ma? already | Tāmen yǐjīng jiēzháo Dàshiguǎnde qǐngtiě le. |

- | | |
|---|--|
| 5. Nǐmen jiēzháo Dàshiguǎnde qǐngtiě le ma? not yet | Wǒmen hái méi jiēzháo Dàshiguǎnde qǐngtiě. |
| 6. Tā jiēzháo qǐngtiě le ma? no | Tā méi jiēzháo qǐngtiě. |
| 7. Nǐ jiēzháo Wūguānchùde qǐngtiě le ma? yes | Wǒ jiēzháo Wūguānchùde qǐngtiě le. |

C. Expansion Drill

- | | |
|--|--|
| 1. Speaker: Tā bù néng lái.
(cue) kěxī
(He cannot come.) | You: Hěn kěxī, tā bù néng lái.
(Unfortunately, he cannot come.) |
| 2. Tā xué Zhōngguo huà xuéde bù hěn hǎo. kěxī | Hěn kěxī, tā xué Zhōngguo huà xuéde bù hěn hǎo. |
| 3. Tā méi lái. yíhàn | Hěn yíhàn, tā méi lái. |
| 4. Tāmen bù néng dōu lái. bàoqièn | Hěn bàoqièn, tāmen bù néng dōu lái. |
| 5. Tāmen dōu bù lái. kěxī | Hěn kěxī, tāmen dōu bù lái. |
| 6. Tāmen dōu bù néng qù. bàoqièn | Hěn bàoqièn, tāmen dōu bù néng qù. |
| 7. Tā hái méi qù. yíhàn | Hěn yíhàn, tā hái méi qù. |

D. Expansion Drill

- | | |
|--|--|
| 1. Speaker: Qǐng nǐ zhuāngào Zhāng Bùzhǎng.
(Please inform Minister Zhāng.) | You: Qǐng nǐ tì wǒ zhuāngào Zhāng Bùzhǎng.
(Please inform Minister Zhāng for me.) |
| 2. Wǒ zhuāngào Zhāng Bùzhǎng le. nǐ | Wǒ tì nǐ zhuāngào Zhāng Bùzhǎng le. |
| 3. Tā hái méi zhuāngào Lǐ Kēzhǎng. nǐ | Tā hái méi tì nǐ zhuāngào Lǐ Kēzhǎng. |
| 4. Tā bù néng zhuāngào Lǐ Kēzhǎng. wǒ | Tā bù néng tì wǒ zhuāngào Lǐ Kēzhǎng. |

5. Wǒ yǐjīng zhuāngào dàshǐ le.
nǐ
6. Wǒ míngtiān jiù zhuāngào dàshǐ.
nǐ
7. Tā shi zuótiān zhuāngào
dàshǐde. nǐ
- Wǒ yǐjīng tì nǐ zhuāngào dàshǐ le.
- Wǒ míngtiān jiù tì nǐ zhuāngào
dàshǐ.
- Tā shi zuótiān tì nǐ zhuāngào
dàshǐde.

E. Transformation Drill

1. Speaker: Tāmen míngtiān lái.
(cue) together
(They are coming tomorrow.)
- OR Tāmen zuótiān lái le.
(cue) together
(They came yesterday.)
- You: Tāmen míngtiān yìqǐ lái ma?
(Are they coming together tomorrow?)
- Tāmen zuótiān shi yìzǐ láide
ma?
(Did they come together yesterday?)
2. Tā míngtiān zǒu. alone
- Tā míngtiān yíge rén zǒu ma?
3. Tā zuótiān zǒu le. alone
- Tā zuótiān shi yíge rén zǒude ma?
4. Wáng Tóngzhì míngtiān qù
NánJīng. by train
- Wáng Tóngzhì míngtiān zuò huǒchē qù
NánJīng ma?
5. Wáng Tóngzhì Xīngqīyī qù
Shànghǎi le. by plane
- Wáng Tóngzhì Xīngqīyī shi zuò fēiji
qù Shànghǎide ma?
6. Tā qù le. alone
- Tā shi yíge rén quède ma?

F. Substitution Drill

- | | |
|---|--|
| 1. <u>Speaker:</u> Nèitiān wǒmen yǒu shì, bù néng qù.
(cue) no way of going
(That day we have a previous engagement; we cannot go.) | <u>You:</u> Nèitiān wǒmen yǒu shì, méi bànfa qù.
(That day we have a previous engagement; we have no way of going.) |
| 2. Nèitiān wǒmen yǒu shì, méi bànfa qù. cannot go together | Nèitiān wǒmen yǒu shì, bù néng yìqǐ qù. |
| 3. Nèitiān wǒmen yǒu shì, bù néng yìqǐ qù. not all of us can go | Nèitiān wǒmen yǒu shì, bù néng dōu qù. |
| 4. Nèitiān wǒmen yǒu shì, bù néng dōu qù. none of us can go | Nèitiān wǒmen yǒu shì, dōu bù néng qù. |
| 5. Nèitiān wǒmen yǒu shì, dōu bù néng qù. did not go | Nèitiān wǒmen yǒu shì, méi qù. |
| 6. Nèitiān wǒmen yǒu shì, méi qù. not all of us went | Nèitiān wǒmen yǒu shì, méi dōu qù. |
| 7. Nèitiān wǒmen yǒu shì, méi dōu qù. | |